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## New-York Daily Times.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

### THE ARMY.

Official Correspondence between Gen. Wool and Secretary Davis.

Charges of Persecution against the Administration.

GEN. WOOL ACCUSED OF NEGLECT OF DUTY.

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

I send you for publication copies of two official letters,—one from General WOOL, U. S. Army, to the Secretary of War, and the other the Secretary's reply thereto. The letters are the closing ones of a voluminous correspondence between the General and the War Department, and will be read with great interest, both in and out of the Army. It will be seen that General WOOL complains, in effect, with more of earnestness than dignity, that he has been the victim of persecution at the hands of the Administration,—that due credit for specific services has been withheld from him; and generally, that he has been placed in a false position.

Secretary DAVIS' reply is like the man,—clear, explicit, dignified and courteous, and yet keen as a brier, and cool enough to chill the most unimpressible man of the world. It would be impossible to detect in it a single line that could be complained of by the most fastidious. It contains no harsh terms—not a word that would seem to have been chosen to express an unkind sentiment, or the slightest disposition to evince disrespect to the officer to whom it is addressed. Yet there is no ambiguity in its criticisms of the conduct or the letters of Gen. WOOL. As the case stands, it puts the General in a very disagreeable position. It accuses him of failure to obey his instructions, with neglect of official duty, positive errors of judgment, inconsistency and the want of system in the discharge of his duties. It does not charge him with falsehood; and yet it seems to show decided discrepancies between the General's statements and the truth; and it closes with a delicately conveyed but unmistakable intimation that he has lost the confidence of the President, and lost it, too, in consequence of his own official acts.

There is a secret history connected with all this. Before Gen. WOOL went to the Pacific he entertained the suspicion—whether justly or not—that the President was jealous of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency; and I am not certain but this suspicion was extended so as to include the Secretary of War also. His appointment to the Department of the Pacific was deemed a sort of peace-offering, to satisfy the General that his suspicions were groundless. It appears that this arrangement did not altogether convince the General of his error. He went to California in a frame of mind likely to obscure his mental vision, and to give a disagreeable coloring to every administrative act towards him. His failure to rebuke the attack upon the President by ex-Senator FOOTE of Mississippi, at the complimentary dinner given to Gen. WOOL on his arrival at San Francisco, was naturally considered an indication that a cordial feeling of friendship to the Administration was a stranger to his breast. His conduct since then, as developed in his correspondence, seems to show that his unfortunate frame of mind has been the occasion of much unhappiness to himself, and has betrayed him into a course of conduct which his best friends can view only with regret. Here is the secret of his difficulties.

General WOOL, during the Mexican War, was in General TAYLOR's division. It is known he was not a favorite with the stern old hero of Buena Vista, and that his counsel had not the weight with his superior officer which ordinarily would have been due to his rank. Col. DAVIS,—then of the Mississippi rifles, and now Secretary of War,—on the contrary had the unbounded confidence of General TAYLOR, who advised with him on every subject, and relied upon his unerring judgment in many a trying military emergency. A mind open to suspicion as General WOOL's has been of late, would naturally feel some unpleasantness when a subordinate officer,—who had thus by force of circumstances been brought into such intimate association with his superior,—is elevated to be head of the War Department. There were some other occurrences during the War calculated to excite General WOOL's jealousy of DAVIS. It is boldly avowed by the celebrated Capt. BRAGG and other meritorious officers who were on the field of Buena Vista, that during the fight Gen. WOOL approached General TAYLOR with the exclamation,—"We're whipped, General,—we're whipped." TAYLOR replied, in his peculiarly nervous and energetic tone,—"No! no! by G—d,—no we're not! We'll give them another blizzard! we'll press 'em a little." And he did press them, and gained a victory the fame whereof adorns one of the brightest pages in the history of American arms. Col. DAVIS differed with WOOL on that occasion, and the result is a striking evidence of the wisdom of his judgment.

This statement of facts is due to an understanding of the causes of the differences between Gen. WOOL and the Administration. A proper understanding of the case is due to the parties most directly concerned; it is due to the army and to the people as well. There is a difference of opinion as to what course Gen. WOOL will take in view of the Secretary's letter; but most of those officers with whom I have conversed think he will resign—that a proper self-respect will render it impossible for him to continue to serve under the direction of one who has so severely reviewed his official acts and correspondence.

Gen. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has profited much by his experience of last session in that responsible position. No better evidence need be desired of this than the extraordinary promptness with which he brought the several annual Appropriation bills before the House. All of them were reported, and several of them had been passed under his judicious management before the holidays. It is his purpose at an early day—probably next week—to press upon the House the consideration of his Tariff bill of last session. I do not believe he has decided hope of getting a bill of so much detail through both Houses during the brief remainder of this session. When that shall seem impossible, a bill of half-a-dozen lines will be substituted for it, simply enacting a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the duties on imports under the several schedules of the tariff of '46. A scheme of this sort may be pressed through, but still I do not believe it beyond doubt.

If the Whig members will take up Secretary GUTHRIE's bill,—which looks to the encouragement of American labor by encouraging home manufactures without increasing the price of the manufactured article to the consumer,—they can carry with them the entire Pennsylvania delegation, and perhaps quite a number of Democrats from southern and eastern manufacturing districts. This seems to me, at present, to be the mode of operation which promises most successful antagonism to the project of the Committee.

General HOUSTON tells me it is not improbable that he will resign his seat in the Senate next Fall, but not before that time, at all events.

Quite a number of delegates to the Convention of the soldiers of the War of 1812 have arrived, and some of them are seen daily at the Capitol, wearing on their hats the old fashioned cockade of blue cloth, edged with a frill of scarlet, with a silver tassel dependant therefrom, the whole surmounted by the figures "12" in silver. Their Convention on Monday next promises to be largely attended.

### Correspondence between Gen. Wool and the Secretary of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, BENICIA, Oct. 13, 1854.

To Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Sec. of War*—

SIR: I have received your communication of August 18, '54, in answer to mine of May 30, 1854.

Excepting the 4th and 5th paragraphs, I shall defer until some future period an answer to this communication.

In the fourth paragraph you remark, "My letter of the 4th April is explanatory of the instructions of Jan. 12, so far as relates to unlawful expeditions against the territories of Foreign powers. It is not necessary to argue whether your construction of them is sustained by the letter. It is sufficient for the Department to presume that the interpretation you originally put on them was sincere, and that you acted in accordance with that interpretation, but, when you received my letter of April 14, stating to you the construction that the Department designed you to place on your instructions, you should have been content to act in conformity thereto."

In reply, it is due to myself to say that I have been content to act, since I received it, strictly in accordance with your interpretation of your instructions of the 12th January, as will be seen by examination of a correspondence with Collector HAMMOND, in August last, forwarded to you through General SCOTT, 31st August, and the correspondence with Mr. GADSDEN, our Minister at Mexico, in September last—a copy of which was transmitted to you through the same channel by the mail of the 1st inst. But while I was content with your interpretation—which, however, I think I will be able to convince even yourself was an erroneous one, and not the one intended by you when you drew up my instructions—I was not content to be represented as exceeding my instructions, and doing that which was neither expected or desired of me—namely, the interfering which I did not do, but which you apprehended, with the duties of the civil officers of the Government. Hence my letter to you of the 30th May. No officer of the Government can entertain higher respect for the Civil Department of the Government than myself, and none can be more ready and go further to sustain them in all their rights and prerogatives.

To convince you, however, that I was right and correct in my construction of your instructions, to say nothing of the interviews and conversations I had with you and the President on the subject, which were emphatic and could not be misunderstood, I would simply refer you to an extract of my communication to you, dated the 7th January, 1854, which reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1854.

"SIR: Agreeably to the conversation we had yesterday, and your expressed wishes, I have the honor to present my views in regard to some of the duties which may devolve on me as commander of the Pacific Department.

"If I understand the object of my assignment, it is to preserve, as far as may be practicable, the peace and quietness of the inhabitants within and without, and to restrain those of our citizens from violating treaties on the neutrality of the country, by fitting out expeditions against nations with whom we are at peace. If I comprehend the law upon the subject, in order to act efficiently in all such cases, it will be necessary for the President to delegate the power to me by special instructions. * * * * * * *

"In conformity to these suggestions, and affirming my views, you transmitted to me your instructions of the 12th of January, which, in connection with this subject, are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1854.

"SIR: In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command, to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties which will devolve upon you.

"Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws." * * * * * * * *

These instructions are strictly in accordance with the conversation I had with you and the President on the 17th December, 1853, when, according to the memoranda before me, made at the time, you asserted that it was "a question of peace or war," referring to the importance of putting down the illegal expeditions forming against the Territory of Mexico. So anxious was the President on the subject that he wished me to reach California as soon as possible, and fixed as early a day as the 5th of January for the time of my departure from New-York; this, in order that these expeditions might be prevented if possible, as important negotiations being then pending with Mexico, it was necessary that prompt and decided measures should be taken at the earliest moment, lest there might be produced a rupture in our relations with that Republic. It was also stated in that conversation that you wanted an officer of my discretion and judgment, on whom to confer a command of such grave and delicate responsibility and necessary discretionary power, as it was too remote for you to exercise immediate control.

It was under these circumstances that I said that whatever might be the sacrifice, I would go, and with pleasure, and that neither you nor the President should have cause to regret that you had selected me for so important a command. At the same time I remarked that no officer should be entrusted with a mission of such importance and responsibility without possessing the most implicit confidence of the President, as well as the Secretary of War, which both assured me I possessed.

It was with my views of duty thus formed that I entered upon the command of the Department in February, with a determination to carry out faithfully, and to the fullest extent, your views and those of the President, having no other object before me but the good of the country and the service; and what has been the result? In accordance with the express wishes of the President, and your positive and unequivocal instructions, I prevented expeditions being fitted out against Mexico; was the cause of the arrest, trial and conviction of WATKINS, of the arrest, trial and conviction of the Mexican Consul, the arrest and trial of the French Consul, who ought to have been convicted, and who would have been convicted had he been tried a second time, and compelled the surrender of WALKER and his party. Through the vigilance of the officers stationed throughout the Department, I have preserved peace and quiet in the Indian country, erected batteries, at a small expense, for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco, and ordered an arsenal building to be erected at Benicia for the protection of the ordnance stores, and the establishment of a new post on the Indian reservation at the Tejon Pass.

Being confident that I was promoting the interests of the country, and that in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of War, I had anticipated his approval—but so far from realizing my anticipations, no act of mine seems to have met his approbation. His letter of the 14th April is, from beginning to end, a rebuke, if not a direct censure. This was followed by an order removing me to Benicia, and ordering the troops away from the Presidio, which, had it been carried out, would have caused the loss of a million of dollars of public property. Censured because I had not fulfilled a voluntary desire to inspect my command, which I was unable to carry out, owing to injuries received by a fall of a horse upon me, and two severe attacks of sickness, and if I had been able, would have been prevented by paramount duties, as I conceived them, and by being detained by civil process to attend the trials of WATKINS, DEL VALLE and the French Consul,—in the meantime, Col. MANSFIELD, an Inspector-General, arrived, who, as I conceived, had been sent to relieve me of so arduous a duty, as that of traveling the vast regions of the Department of the Pacific.

In conclusion, I would remark that I have thus honestly, sincerely, and frankly, and without intending the slightest disrespect to you, or any one else, presented a vindication of my views and acts in regard to my instructions, and the duties I was to execute in the Pacific Department, and with the assurance, that according to my understanding of them, I have been "faithful in *all things* to the last degree," as I assured both you and the President I would be, at our last interview, on taking leave for my distant command.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

*Reply of Secretary Davis.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Dec. 13, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th October reached me when I was too much engaged in preparations for the meeting of Congress to reply. I was surprised at its contents, although I had previously seen in a San Francisco newspaper the same topics discussed in much the same language which is used in you letter. In both, the object is to make it appear that you have been exposed to undeserved censure, and that approval has been withheld for the faithful performance of duties imposed upon you by instructions. Approval or disapproval is a matter of judgment, not of volition. That no proneness to censure exists, is shown by the reserve with which the Department received the announcement of various proceedings which it could not commend. Among the most prominent of these, is the postponement of military duties, to which you were expected to give your personal attention.

This was not satisfactorily explained by the statement of your constant occupation in preventing unlawful expeditions against foreign territories—a service to which your attention was specially called in common to the ordinary duties of the department commander. You claim that under your instructions this duty was "paramount;" a recurrence to those instructions and the circumstances under which they were given, will aid in understanding the questions involved.

It is always a delicate matter to attempt to quote conversations from memory, and it is unnecessary to do so, when, as in this case, the conversations resulted in a correspondence which covered the whole subject. I shall not, therefore, follow your example in this, but rely on what was written, and refer to the correspondence in which you made known your views, and the Department defined your duties.

On the 7th of January, the order was given for your assignment to the command, and that day you addressed to this Department a written communication stating your views in regard to the duties you were about to assume. In that letter you state that you understand the object of your assignment to be, to protect the inhabitants, and "to restrain our citizens from violating treaties or the neutrality of the country by fitting out expeditions against nations with whom we are at peace." You add, "If I comprehend the law on this subject, in order to act efficiently in all cases, it will be necessary for the President to delegate the power to me by special instructions."

The brief sentences quoted are all that occur on this subject in a letter of more than four pages. The remainder is occupied principally by a consideration of the relations between the whites and the Indians, and urging the necessity of being invested by the President with certain powers (which this Department could not confer) in relation to the Indians, and also, with authority to call out militia. If at this time you had been informed that the duty of preventing illegal expeditions was one of paramount importance, it is inexplicable that you did not devote more space to it. You would certainly have been warranted in discussing at some length the considerations connected with the exercise of a power to be specially delegated by the President. If this letter is to be taken as indicating fully your views of the duties to devolve upon you, that of preventing illegal expedition, then occupied a very subordinate position in the scale of their relative importance.

On the 10th January you wrote that a recent arrival from California reported that an illegal expedition had been recently fitted out at San Francisco, and others were preparing to follow. You added, "I am not in possession of all your views in relation to the course that ought to be pursued towards such expeditions, and yet if a decided and efficient course is to be adopted and followed, on my arrival in California, to prevent similar expeditions against Lower California, I would suggest that the two Companies at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., or two other Companies from some other part, be ordered to accompany me on the 20th inst. by way of the Isthmus."

By this it is shown that as late as the 10th of January the views of the Department in relation to unlawful military expeditions had not been made fully known to you. No interviews were had on the subject after that date; whatever was subsequently communicated to you was contained in the instructions of January 12, issued after you had left Washington.

Before citing those instructions, it may be well to remark that the intention of the Department might be gathered as well from what was declined as from what was done.

Special powers, such as you asked, had been given to several high military officers by commission, under the hand of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State. Such a commission had been given to your predecessor, General HITCHCOCK, and must be on record at your head-quarters, but no such commission was given you, and the two companies you thought it necessary should accompany you, if a certain course was to be adopted, were not sent forward.

You claim that the instructions of January 10 were in conformity to your suggestions and affirmed your views—nothing can be further from the fact. The only suggestion you made in that letter was not adopted, nor was that made on the 10th January. No measures specially in view of that subject were taken, and no special authority or instructions from the President were given at all. The President was not alluded to in the instructions, because it was determined, after full consideration, that the Department should confine itself in all those matters to its well defined and ordinary powers. Had it been any part of the object of the instructions of January 12 to adopt your views, or to confirm a verbal understanding which for any reason it was deemed proper not to put in writing, there would necessarily have been some reference to it. But such is not the case. The instructions stand alone, and contain all the authority that the Department, after conference with you, desired to grant. I am therefore unable to perceive how you reach the conclusion that the instructions of January 12 conformed to your suggestions, and affirmed your views, when not one of them was adopted, or even referred to.

In the instructions of January 12, after stating that it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties that will devolve upon you, this passage occurs: "Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws."

Then follow, in succession, instructions with regard to the protection of the Mexican frontier from Indian incursions, in fulfillment of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo; to the protection of our own citizens from hostile Indians; to the removal of Indians to the reservations provided for them and the establishment of posts in their vicinity; to the supervision of expenditures, and to the collection of topographical information. As the question is as to the relative importance of these duties, it is to be remarked, that very nearly the same space is devoted to each, and all are enforced in about equally strong language.

Upon a review of these facts, my judgment is much at fault, if there can be found any ground for giving more importance to the duty of preventing illegal expeditions against Mexico, than to the protection of our own citizens.

It is true, those instructions left much to your discretion, but not to the extent you claim. In the general proposition, that it was your duty to prevent unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers, there was attached a clause prescribing how you were to proceed for that purpose; it was by detecting preparations for such expeditions and by cooperating with the civil officers whose duty it was to arrest them. It was obvious that your official relations with numerous officers stationed in every part of California and Oregon would give you opportunity which no other public officer possessed of gaining early information of any such movement. It was not intended or supposed that an officer holding the highest grade in our Army, and entrusted with the duty of preserving order among numerous Indian tribes, and guarding the lives and property of our citizens within the limits of an extensive command, would confine himself month after month to a single city, for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in watching the movements of secret associations, and preventing the commission of civil misdemeanors, a pursuit in which his high military rank and experience gave him little, if any advantage, while it lent to the prosecutions, especially when directed against foreigners, a character which they would not have possessed, if conducted like others, proceeding only from the action of the Judiciary.

That your devotion to this service has been attended with disadvantage to your military duties, is an opinion in which I am sustained by yourself. Your letters of April 14 and May 15 show that you were aware of the consequences to which your exclusive devotion to a single pursuit was leading. In the former, indeed, you state, in terms, that since your arrival in San Francisco most of your time had been occupied in ferreting out and defeating the schemes of Fillibusters, and you had not been able to devote that attention to your professional duties which the public interest demanded. One of these duties, the first which you proposed to undertake, and from which beneficial results were expected, was the personal inspection of your command, and the exploration of the country, with a view to make such a disposition of the troops as would tend to check Indian depredations. At present you speak of that intended inspection as a voluntary desire to inspect your command, to be carried into effect or abandoned at will; but such was not the light in which you originally placed it before the Department. In your letter of Jan. 7, you spoke of that inspection as necessary before posts could be established to restrain the roving bands of Indians from depredations upon the whites. This was surely an object second to none in importance. That it occupied a prominent place in your mind, is shown by your letter of Feb. 28, written but two weeks after your arrival, in which you deem it necessary to state why you had not at once entered on the inspection; incessant rain had prevented you, but as soon as the weather would permit, you would commence the duty and continue it until completed. The same subject is renewed in your letters of March 1, March 14, and April 10, showing the importance you attached to it, but it was soon lost sight of in a more absorbing pursuit. You now account for your failure to perform this duty by disability, by paramount duties, (understood to be the preventing of unlawful expeditions,) and in fine, by the removal of all necessity for it by the inspection tour of Col. MANSFIELD. With regard to the disability which of course would constitute a valid excuse for the nonperformance of any duty, I can only say, it is here for the first time offered in our correspondence. In your earlier letters the delay was attributed to the rains. On the subject of paramount duties, I have already expressed an opinion, and with regard to the inspection by Col. MANSFIELD I do not see that it had any bearing on the subject. Col. MANSFIELD was not sent to aid you in the performance of your duties, but to inspect your command and report the condition of it to the Commanding General and the Department.

In relation to the troops required for your Department, and the disposition to be made of them, your reports evince such fluctuations of opinion as could not have been anticipated, and necessarily embarrasses my efforts to cooperate with you. In my letter of Jan. 12, I stated that the force assigned to your Department was known to be inadequate to the duties required of it. In your report of Feb. 28, you stated that an increase of force to guard against difficulties with the Indians in California, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, was indispensable. Your letter of March 14, forwards reports of Indian difficulties in Oregon, and urges the necessity of an increase of force to protect the Indians as well as the whites from mutual aggressions. In your letter of March 31, to the Commanding-General, you say, "the difficulty of preserving the peace of the country is daily increasing, owing to the increase of emigrants who are consequently encroaching upon the Indians, and depriving them of their improvements. This produces collisions between the two races, white and red, which too frequently end in bloodshed. To keep them quiet and to preserve peace, a large military force is indispensable. We have now less than 1,000 men to guard and defend California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah, altogether in size, an Empire of itself. To guard this Department and to defend it, with almost an innumerable number of Indian tribes, requires at least one regiment of artillery, two of dragoons and three of infantry, a force certainly small to preserve and keep quiet so extended a country. Allow me to request, General, that you will urge upon the War Department to send another regiment as soon as practicable." In your letter of May 30, you explain at large your reasons for calling for more troops, and represent the peace of the country as almost daily threatened by whites and Indians. On the 15th of June you received an order to remove from the Presidio the troops which were believed to be greatly needed elsewhere, and to establish your headquarters at Benicia. The order was given in an endorsement upon letters from yourself and staff, representing the insufficiency of the allowance made you to rent quarters for yourself at San Francisco, and applying for an increase of commutation. About the same time there were, according to a report from the Quartermaster General, forty-eight assignable rooms in the public quarters at Benicia, worth, at the rates you asked to be allowed, $28,800 per annum. The order was intended to relieve at once the officers from a tax and the Government from unnecessary expense;—it was, however, received with great dissatisfaction, and numerous objections to leaving San Francisco were stated in a letter written the day you received the order. Among them was the singular statement that you found yourself embarrassed as to what to do with the companies which were to be removed from the Presidio. One of them you could find a place for, but not for the other, all the quarters at the various posts were occupied, and there were no quarters or barracks for either officers or men, except at Monterey. You judged correctly that some explanation was necessary to reconcile this with your recent call for troops, and explain it, in these words: "That these remarks may not seem inconsistent with the representations I have heretofore made of the want of troops in this Department, and especially in my letter to Major General SCOTT, of March 31, I must say that my instructions from the honorable Secretary of War extend my command over Utah; that when I left the East, it was supposed a law would be passed increasing the number of regiments in service; and, in view of that increase, I hoped to receive one or more regiments to be posted in Utah. The late communications of the Secretary of War to me make me hesitate to assume the responsibility of erecting new quarters at any of the posts; and, by the disposition already made of the troops in this State, Oregon and Washington Territories, all the quarters are fully occupied. Of course I cannot send two or three companies to Utah. Hence my present embarrassment in relation to stationing the two companies now at the Presidio, and the two under Lieut. Col. STEPTOE."

I must remark upon this, that the purpose for which you here declare you desired the troops you had so urgently called for, viz., to take post in Utah, is first put forth in this letter, and is irreconcileable with the objects declared in earlier letters, which represented the most pressing necessity for them in Oregon, Washington, and the northern part of California. As for you hoping "to receive one or more regiments to be posted in Utah," I can only regard it as a momentary error. The entire addition to the army, asked for was but three regiments; and how could you have expected one or more of these to be sent to that remote portion of the Department, when troops were so much wanted in other parts of your command? That this idea could not have been seriously entertained is made manifest by your letter of Oct. 23, in which you very satisfactorily show, (what the Department well knew,) that troops intended for Utah should not be sent to the Pacific at all, but go overland. Those you asked to be sent to you, therefore, could not have been intended for Utah. Your allusion to a late communication from the Secretary of War, which causes you to hesitate to erect barracks for the troops, can only apply to that of April 13, declining to pay drafts drawn by your order for funds to erect an Ordnance storehouse at Benicia. There was no appropriation legally applicable to the erection of such a building, and this was stated to you as the reason for the non-payment of your draft, while it was admitted at the same time that the accommodation was necessary, and you were informed that an appropriation had been asked for it. The barracks, on the contrary, could have been built from the ordinary appropriation which has never failed to be made annually to provide shelter for the troops, and which was then available.

Having shown on the 15th June that you had no means of disposing of a single company advantageously, on the 14th September you report that you have not a company available to establish a new post, represented to be much needed in the northern part of Washington; and again, on the 23d of October, you earnestly remonstrate against the 4th Infantry being sent to your Department before next Spring. On the whole, it appears to me that your correspondence on this subject manifests a want of definite purpose and system in the disposal of the troops, which I can only attribute to the devotion of an undue portion of your time and attention to other than the proper duties of your command.

In the conclusion of your letter you present a group of services for which you claim credit,—the preservation of peace in the Indian country, the erection at small expense of temporary batteries for the protection of San Francisco harbor, the erection of an arsenal building at Benicia, the establishment of a new post on the Indian reservation at the Tejon Pass, and preventing the loss of a million dollars' worth of public property at the Presidio. Upon these points, since you urge them upon my attention, I will briefly remark.

It would surely be very gratifying to me could I acknowledge your claim for having preserved peace in the Indian country; but to do this I should have to forget not only the outrages you yourself have reported, but others equal in atrocity to any that took place during the time of your predecessor.

The propriety of erecting the temporary batteries to which you refer, depends upon the necessity. This has not been fully shown the Department, and in the meantime rests in the presumption that you have exercised a sound discretion. An armament was sent to San Francisco, as to other places similarly situated, to meet any emergency which might arise before the completion of the fortifications under construction. Your order to the engineer officers to mount twenty guns, was readily complied with, to the extent that guns and carriages had been sent to them, and it is not a matter of surprise that with earthen epaulements this could be done at a very small expense. But the temporary works will have to be levelled when the forts are completed and the guns placed in their proper permanent positions. The double expenditure, therefore, is to be justified only by an emergency requiring more prompt preparation for defence than was consistent with the plan of the permanent works which had been approved, and for which the appropriations had been made.

The necessity for additional store-room at Benicia was known before you took command, and an appropriation had been asked in the annual estimates for the construction of an arsenal there. You had a building erected before the appropriation was made, and without taking those measures respecting title to the site which the law requires; you certainly anticipated the action of Congress, but to do so you raised money by drawing drafts which could not be paid, and the protest of which threw loss upon a subordinate officer. The establishment of a new post at Tejon reservation, if in fact it had been done, would have been in accordance with the instructions of this Department. The post, however, is reported to be not on the reserve, but fifteen miles distant, and I am now awaiting explanations which have been required from you on the subject. The danger which threatened public property to the amount of a million of dollars, was the seizure by trespassers of the Presidio reservation and the sites of the fortifications upon the withdrawal of the troops. The occupation of the land by intruders whom the Department has power under an act of Congress to remove at any moment by an order to the United States Marshal, would hardly have involved its entire loss to the Government. Still it was proper to leave a guard to protect it from intrusion, and as the Department gave an order to that effect upon your representations, this may be considered as a sufficient acknowledgment of the correctness of your views.

In conclusion, I will take occasion to say, that in the offer of the very important command you now hold, you had the best evidence of the estimation in which you were held. If in this field of duty which you forcibly describe as equal in extent to an empire, you have failed to sustain the confidence reposed in you, it would seem to be cause for regret rather than complaint.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, commanding the Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

### Arrival of Soldiers and Indians—Colonel Kinney's Recruiting Agents—United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The arrival here of over a thousand of the soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812, makes the city quite lively.

The Indian delegation is in charge of General E. W. BENSON; HENRY WESTON, Sachem; SAMUEL GEORGE, Chief of the Onondagas; PETER WILSON, Sachem of the Cayugas; JOHN BENNETT and JACOB BENNETT, young chief warriors; JACOB SHERRER(?), Seneca war chief; DANIEL BREAD, war chief, from Green Bay; JACOB ROWLES(?), war chief, from Western New-York; and Dr. JOHN S. DENNY, State Interpreter.

KINNEY's recruiting agents are enrolling a considerable number of men. Recruits are offered six hundred and forty acres each, and three hundred dollars at the end of the year, but they are to pay twenty-five dollars in advance, and be at Baltimore for embarkation.

### Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Last week C. H. McCORMICK applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain J. MANNING & Co., of Illinois, from manufacturing reaping machines, which was opposed by the defendants on the ground of the inconvenience of [illegible] out a case so far from home, and they made a formal application to the Court to have the case tried at the Illinois Circuit Court in June next, which application was granted, the defendants being required to give a bond of security for damages in case an injunction was issued by the Illinois Court.

The following cases will come before the Supreme Court next week.

*Monday*, 8th—No. 2. State of Florida vs. The State of Georgia.

*Wednesday*, 10th—No. 40. Ware vs. Cochrane.

*Friday*, 12th—No. 1. The United States vs. Coxe; No. 42. Burchell vs. Marsh.

## CONGRESS.

### OFFICE-HOLDERS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

### AMERICAN MEDIATION.

### GENERAL NEWS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Mr. MAXWELL asked, but did not obtain leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President of the United States to furnish the House with the number of persons holding situations in the Departments, designating those appointed since March 4, 1853, among the number of foreign birth.

Mr. [illegible] offered a joint resolution, which was passed, excluding the public printers and superintendent of public printing from the benefit of the resolution passed at the last session giving extra compensation to the employes of the legislative department of the Government.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a personal explanation. It is due to some gentlemen, as well as myself, he said, that I should make it. There is a statement in some of the newspapers relative to the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BAYLY, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the other day, upon the question of offering the mediation of this country to the European powers now engaged in war, which, as it has gone out, does a little injustice to myself and other members of the Committee. I wish to state, that when the Committee, two or three weeks ago, with very great unanimity, authorized me to report the resolution [illegible], the circumstances alluded to by Mr. BAYLY were not known to the members of that Committee. In point of fact, it was made known to me, as well as to the gentleman, only on the very day previous to my speaking on the subject. This fact ought to be understood, because the members of the Committee would not probably have acted as they did with a knowledge of the circumstances. I say further, that when that communication was made, I informed the gentleman of Virginia, that, in deference to the information received, it would not be necessary for him to ask the Committee to reconsider the subject, for I would waive the right, for the present, to report on the subject. I may further say, that the information does not, in my judgment, [illegible] all the propriety of making the movement [illegible]. But for reasons which it is not proper for me to state, I decline taking any steps at this time. This much I desire to be understood, in justice to the opinions of the Committee, and to myself.

The House then went into Committee on Private bills, passing [illegible] of them.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

### Massachusetts State Councillors.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The Legislative Caucus, in secret session last night, selected the following ticket for State Councillors: BENJAMIN H. WEST, of Boston; C. D. HUNKINS, of Haverhill; [illegible], of Westboro; HORACE LYMAN, of Greenfield; JOHN W. FOSTER, of Brimfield; CHARLES R. [illegible], of Roxbury; DAVID DAVIS, of Edgartown. For Secretary of State, EPHRAIM M. WRIGHT was nominated by acclamation.

HENRY J. GARDNER, the Governor elect, will be inaugurated on Tuesday next, when he will, most probably, deliver his address.

Rev. LYMAN WHITING was to-day elected Chaplain of the Senate.

### The Maine Legislature—The Governor's Message.

AUGUSTA, (Me.) Saturday, Jan. 6.

The Legislature of this State elected, to-day, ALDEN JACKSON, Esq., Secretary of State, by one hundred and thirty-four votes against thirty-[illegible] for T. P. BOYNTON.

The Governor's Councillors were also elected, embracing three Whigs, three MORRILL Democrats, and one Free-Soiler.

Governor MORRILL's Message occupied half an hour in its delivery, and embraced few topics other than of local interest. The Message was strong on those distinctive points to which the Governor owed his election, namely: Temperance, [illegible] and naturalization. He recommends a [illegible] economy in State expenditures, and the passage of new laws.

Governor CROSBY went home this afternoon, apparently rejoicing in his release from office.

### The Charge against the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The charge against the Commercial Bank of this city, is now being heard in the Supreme Court of this State.

Affidavits were presented charging the officers of the Bank with discounting paper at usurious rates after the close of Bank hours, and on account of which, the receipts between May and November had amounted to over eleven thousand dollars.

While the argument was pending, the Judge suggested, as a matter of inquiry, whether the Court had jurisdiction, as the charge was apparently a criminal one, over which the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction except to review the decisions of inferior Courts.

### Mortality at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The number of deaths in this city for the past week were one hundred and [illegible], which is a decrease of twenty from the previous week.

### Repealing the License Laws.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 6.

A bill passed in the House of Representatives of this State to-day, repealing all License laws, by a vote of 51 to 21.

### Severe Gale at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Sunday, Jan. 7.

A terrific gale prevailed here during all the day yesterday, and lasting until midnight. Several temporary and unfinished buildings were blown down; the passenger depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad, the depot of the Lake Shore Road, and the new shop owned by the Dunkirk Locomotive Company were all partly unroofed.

### The Weather in the East.

CALAIS, Me., Saturday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

The weather here is clear and fine, and the thermometer is down to zero. Wind, N. N. W.

EASTPORT, Saturday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

The weather is thick and cold, and indicates an approaching snow storm.

BANGOR, Saturday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

A cold, clear morning—wind N. W.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy and looks like snow. Thermometer ten degrees above zero.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

Thermometer 10 degrees above zero. Weather cloudy.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

Thermometer 16 degrees above zero. Weather cloudy.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

Weather cold and cloudy. [illegible]

[illegible]

The thermometer [illegible] degrees above zero. The weather [illegible]

## [illegible]

[illegible] Genoa—A Vermont [illegible] the People Look—The [illegible] Palaces—The Statue of a [illegible] American Proposed—Off Leghorn.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

At Anchor off Leghorn, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

It was early sunrise when we arrived at Genoa, but it was 10 o'clock before we were able to land. All this time was dawdled away in mere port fooleries, in examination of bills of health, passports, &c. It was necessary to be sure that we had not King Cholera or Commoner Mazzini tucked away in our pocket-books. And besides, life is tediously long in this part of the world, and there is very little to do; so, to kill your time for you is [illegible].

I took occasion, again and again, to gaze at the scene around, and as I shivered in the raw wind, to repeat—"This is Italy! that is Genoa!" The latter was precisely what I had supposed it to be—a fine city rising from the water's edge in a crescent form, story after story, backed by an irregular line of mountains pressing close upon the town. But could this snow-capped coast be Italy? It looked more like Vermont. As I have said, the night had been tempestuous, and a sudden squall had covered the mountains far and near with snow. A brusque plunge of the season had taken us from a tropical to a frigid zone. [illegible] in the balm of an Indian Summer, we were in the biting atmosphere of a boisterous Winter day. Again I said to myself—"Can this be Italy?"

In due time we went ashore and engaged a room for the day at the Hotel Feder. This hotel is an ancient palace. The landlord gave us a room which might have been one of the salons of some prince merchant, or merchant prince, of the Republic, in the days of its pride. It was thirty feet in height and forty by forty-five in its horizontal dimensions. The painted ceilings and frescoed walls told us that we were in the midst of a new civilization. The room was divided by two screens, fifteen feet high, into three compartments: one was an ante-chamber; the centre, before the fire, was a parlor; on the other side was the bedroom, containing two four-post beds, each big enough for Goliah and his wife. The whole air of the place was grandiose, and in a style of strange decoration. It looked as though made for the Anakims, and our party seemed suddenly dwindled into pigmies. I asked myself if the old Genoese who flourished here were not at least twelve feet high. These first impressions gave way to others, [illegible] all shivered, in the midst of our magnificence. We piled on the wood, we called for more and put that too into the yawning jaws of the fireplace. It roared up the chimney as through the pipe of a steamer, and yet we were cold. "Confound this barn of a place!" said one. "It is dank as a prison!" said another. "This palace is a humbug!" thought I—and, in fact, such is my settled philosophy. These Italian palaces—the wrecks of former pride—are real misfortunes to the living and breathing present. If an earthquake could tumble them to the ground, buildings fitted to the comfort of the existing generation would rise up and bless their occupants. As they exist, however, they are made serviceable as hotels, or purchased as private dwellings, by persons who linger out a miserable existence in the midst of a chilling grandeur, of which only the [illegible] remain.

Nevertheless, we had an excellent breakfast. The servants talked French; so we had little opportunity to try our school-taught Italian. One can eat, luckily, in any language. After our meal, our hearts seemed twice as large, and yet lighter by "at least a load." We opened the window and looked out. Our frozen souls seemed thawed, and we went forth. Up and down and round about we went. We saw ladies carried about in sedan chairs; for many of the streets are too nearly perpendicular for four-legged horses. We saw other ladies tripping along, with the white muslin shawl over the head; and women of the lower class wearing long, bright, gaudy handkerchiefs in the same manner. Everybody has seen pictures of this peculiar and graceful costume. Unhappily, the women are generally plain, and this pretty device cannot cure a defect so universal and so radical. As to the men, they are short, square and uncouth in form and face. The latter is broad, the mouth large, the forehead low; the eye is cavernously set, the lids seeming covered with a deep, butternut colored pigment. The pupil of the eye is black, and what we call the white is yellow as the orange. The direct, sudden look of these people is startling and seems brigandish. There appeared more homogeneity of race than one might have expected. It is said, indeed, that the ancient Ligurian blood prevails in the people, and that they have the pride of descent in consequence. There is certainly a marked and peculiar aspect about them, denoting originality and strength of character. I should expect to find examples of striking beauty among the refined classes. The Tuscans characterize Genoa by a bitter proverb—Mountains without trees, a sea without fish, women without faith. It may be so; yet neighbors are seldom candid witnesses. [illegible]

We had but four or five hours for our survey of this famous city—the boat starting again in the evening for Leghorn, its next stopping-place. In this limited time, however, we saw a multitude of objects, of which I can only attempt to describe to you those most striking to a foreigner.

Its palaces have given this city its title of *Genova la Superba*. There are three streets—Balbi, Novissima, and Nuova—which are continuous, and seem as one. This is the Fifth-avenue, or Beacon-street, of the days of the Dorias, the Brignoles, and the Spinolas. The palaces are nearly all on the same plan. As you pass along the street, you look in through enormous arched gates or doorways on both sides. Here you see a large hall leading to a court, surrounded by arcades, resting upon columns. You also catch glimpses of marble flights of steps, and beyond, the grand stairway, fit for the footsteps of kings. Still beyond, you see a garden and orange trees, with the oranges hanging thick on their branches, even though it be November. The whole is so far open to view, that the eye is dazzled with a wilderness of halls, courts, columns, arches, flights of steps—in long perspective. The whole effect is, indeed, beautiful, and associated with historical reminiscences of the days when these palaces were filled with fair dames and brave men; when music breathed in the air, and pride and pleasure danced in the heart; they are wonderfully suggestive. Upon visiting the interior of some of these edifices, I found the rooms by no means to correspond to the exterior grandeur. They were comparatively small; the ornaments being chiefly confined to the frescoes, many of which, however, were works of real artistic merit. It is clear that the taste of the builders of these mansions was highly [illegible]; and, indeed, history seems to [illegible] the best days of the Genoese, they were largely influenced by a mere rivalry of expense and display.

So much for the general characteristics of the Palazzi of Genoa. There are particular examples of grander and more remarkable structure, such as the Balbi, Serra and Brignole palaces. Most of these are richly decorated with statues, bronzes and paintings, many of them executed by the great masters. A magnificent gallery of art might be made from these scattered treasures of this remarkable city. Here also are historical relics of great interest; as, for instance, in the Palazzo Doria—the Guildhall of Genoa—there is a bronze table containing the award made A. U. C. 633, by Q. M. Minucius and Q. F. Rufus, between the Genueases and the Viturii, who had long been disputing about their respective territories. The question of boundary seems to have been most carefully and laboriously investigated, and the landmarks are set out with all the minuteness of a modern trigonometrical survey.

The Palazzo Reale, or Royal Palace, formerly the property of the Durazzo family, was purchased by the King in 1815, and in 1842 was fitted up by Charles Albert as a royal residence upon the sea-coast. The central palace is, of course, at Turin, the capital, but this is occasionally occupied by the royal family. It is on a much smaller scale and is less magnificent than the palaces of the great monarchies. By the side of the Tuileries and Fontainebleau, or even of St. Cloud, it is insignificant; still, it has the air of a royal residence, and some of the rooms are elegantly fitted up. Two pieces of tapestry especially attracted our notice, by their extreme beauty. Here also is a sliding boudoir, arranged like one of our American dumb-waiters, so that her idle Majesty may ride from one story to another, like a roast turkey, or pork and beans for one.

After all, the palace of the highest interest is that of *Doria Pamfili*, built by the famous Andrea Doria, early in the Sixteenth Century. This has certainly somewhat of a regal character, and well displays the sumptuous taste of him who was called by Charles V. and by popular consent, *Il Principe*. He was employed in many capacities by the State, and thus acquired great wealth. He had a fleet of 22 galleys, and seems to have made war at sea on his own account. Indeed, commerce itself at that day, was but little more than piracy. In the conflict with France, Doria brought his fleet to the aid of his country, and thus accomplished its deliverance in 1528.

His palace was a fitting residence, according to the notions of the day, for such a man. In its construction and decoration he employed the most famous artists, and thus gave direction to public taste, and became the founder of the peculiar style which afterwards prevailed and now remains in the Genoese palaces. In the corridor which leads to the terraced garden are pictures of the Doria family in semi-heroic costume. Andrea is a gray headed old man; his sons are helmeted and rest on their shields. From this gallery the visitor looks upon the gardens, where gravel paths are bordered with trees of cypress and orange. From the latter, amid the chill dripping of sleet, hang festoons of ripe and ripening fruit, oranges, green and yellow. Moved by the persuasions of an uncurrent French coin, the guardian pretended to look the other way while we six picked a baker's dozen. Never did oranges smell or smack like those we plucked ourselves. On all sides, fountains, statues, and vases richly carved, embellish the grounds. Beyond the garden, which is washed by the sea, are the moles of the city, the lighthouse, the roadstead, and here and there a spreading sail upon the distant bay.

A group in the centre of the garden is illustrative of the taste of the age and of the master of the place. It is a fountain over which is Andrea himself, in the character of Neptune, armed with his trident, and guiding his customary span. *Modesty, surely, is of* modern growth,—for in the old as well as the mediæval ages, it was not deemed ridiculous for a prince or hero to erect a statue of himself, by which he was elevated to the rank of a god. A Genoese of the sixteenth century, possessor of twenty-two galleys, did not sin against the canons of propriety in borrowing the attributes of the god of the sea. Over another fountain in this garden is a suggestive group—the chief figure being a merman, copied, as we are told, from one that was caught in the adjacent waters!

The age of boasting is, perhaps, the age of magnificence in architecture, and the era of fable the golden age of art. Men who walk upon the stilts of a very tall self-appreciation, may very properly build rooms thirty feet high, and the imagination of artists must be fired by seeing divinity in everything—gods and goddesses in kings and princesses, and mermen and mermaids in the dolphins and porpoises that tumble in the sea. After all, science, truth, knowledge, are great vulgarizes. They are the real iconoclasts, reducing the idols of ignorance and superstition to earth, stone and mortar. Greenough undertook to make a Jupiter of Washington; he must have triumphed in the age of Pericles; but our unimaginative, matter of fact people, seeing the old regimental coat, the cocked hat and the cue, took the statue for that of an old country gentleman driving a pung.

Alas! what shall we do in America for a school of art. Who shall be our painters and our sculptors, and what the subjects of their skill? We have no Andrea Dorias, no Neptunes, no mermen—and no believers in these heroic myths. We have, it is true, Lieut. Hollins and his exploits at Greytown, but sober photograph is quite capable of commemorating their history. We have Gen. Quitman, the announced and promised hero of Cuba, but it would be difficult to immortalize mere talk on canvas or in marble. We have Gen. Cushing and the Mexican Signora, but this is rather romantic than heroic. We have Gov. Marcy, but his deeds belong exclusively to costume, whether they relate to his border campaigns or his European diplomacy. We have Mrs. Bloomer and the Rev. Antoinette Brown, but the one does not rise above the dignity of mantua-making, and the other is wholly merged in the accident of sex.

I can think of no subject fit for the opening of our artistic career, but Barnum, and no place suited to the scene, but Iranistan. Here is a national hero, clothed in imperishable glory by popular enthusiasm. He seems to have taken off the veil, and to have revealed and acknowledged himself, in a lecture before an intelligent audience, as the *Prince of Humbugs*. He is, then, our first hero of royal degree. In this capacity he is received with general acclamation. What had hitherto been regarded as the lowest of lying and cheating, is wit and wisdom in one so gilded with success. This, indeed, reaches to the true heroic pitch. Let the statue rise, then, in the halcyon gardens of [illegible]. As Andrea Doria bears the image and superscription of Neptune, let Barnum take the lineaments of Munchausen. Represent him astride the Woolly Horse, and on each around the pedestal let Joyce Heth, Tom Thumb, and the manufactured man-mastodon, figure in bas relief. Alike for perpetuity and suggestive propriety, let the whole be done in brass. Here, then, is a subject and a design, both in the spirit of our modern epic, and both suited to carry down to the admiration of posterity an American Hero of the Nineteenth Century. Surely, if we can erect such a monument, we may pass by the magniloquent marbles of the middle age demi-gods, wagging our heads.

But this is a daring digression, and with a poor excuse. I trust that the matter of my next will better justify the title—"Off Leghorn."

Dick Tinto.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Patriotic Fund—Mr. Bright—Curiosities of the Times—The War Feeling as seen in Social Circles—Mr. Buchanan—The Immaculate Conception, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, Dec. 1854.

One cannot avoid smiling at some of the ludicrous sides of that otherwise praiseworthy exertion to alleviate the soldier's lot. The ladies of Warrington are called upon to send plum puddings to the Crimea, while other patriotic gentlemen declare it to be England's first duty to send them countless pots of marmalade. We may, surely, be allowed to laugh at such extravagances, especially if we reflect on the length the war may last. I wonder if no one will think of sending out *sweets to take away the bitterness of a bleak* December night in the camp before the acidulated drops of Sebastopol's batteries. Some bottles of perfume might equally be sent to such Generals, who, like Sir England, began to be in a very bad odor. A flacon of *eau de millefleurs* would be equally welcome, one should think, to Admiral Dundas, who must be very fond of such delicate attentions. But I must give you an original sort of a contribution to the patriotic fund. It stands in solitary greatness in the midst of smaller offerings, and towers up high above all the eccentric *puffs* of modern advertisements. The Oxford *Chronicle* published the following advertisement: "*A Patriotic offer!—Now, Soldier's widows, Look out!*—A widower, of good character, with five children, offers to marry the widow of any soldier slain at Alma. For particulars apply to Mr. Higgs, draper and tailor, South Stoke, Oxon. The above offer is to be considered the contribution to the Patriotic Fund of the widower." The man, judging from the nature of his offer, is surely no member of the Peace Society, but there is a great chance for his becoming so as soon as he should be overmatched.

Poor Mr. Bright! he, to be sure, would not thus encourage the war, though I very much doubt his peaceable propensities. "You may"—said the other day a gentleman to to the honorable member for Manchester—"disclaim as much as you like to be a party to the war, but sure it is, that you are an enemy to your own country." "You know, Sir,"—replied Mr. Bright, with a happy presence of mind, to his ministerial censor,—"the French saying: 'May God save me from my friends and I will save myself from my enemies.' I wish England had this chance too." The *salon* where this conversation took place is far from being in favor of the peace man's ideas; his repartee, elicited, however, a strong merriment of approbation, much to the confusion of the strongly Aberdeenist gentleman. It is a sign of progress in our manners, that social life and private intercourse have not been envenomed by the divergencies of opinion in respect to such a momentous question as the present war. Persons of very different tendencies meet and converse round some fireplace of neutral hospitality. Peace men are, to be sure in no good odor just now, when the perfume *à la mode* smells strongly of gunpowder, and it is, no doubt, an awkward affair for John Bright to have his letter of expostulations translated into Russian. Still, the drab-colored policy itself cannot complain of intolerance, as I had occasion to witness it on several occasions, and especially on the said evening, in the house of a warlike man of much notability. I heard, I am sorry to say, a serious pun committed on the same occasion by a lady, (shocking,) who, hearing of the constant ministerial crises in Spain, was not ashamed to remark, that "the Duke of Victory may, if forced to retire into private life, set up as a cabinet-maker." A *sauve qui peut* general, instantly followed this attempt at Espartero's hidalgo respectability, and the company dispersed in highly good humor.

As I walked down Piccadilly I met two gentlemen, "evidently in high spirits. They kept very close, the one to the other,

"Some souls by instinct to each other turn,"

both being, no doubt, convinced of the necessity of a mutual support. They were singing the *Partant pour la Syrie*, and when they saw me, or rather my beard, they tried to stop—an exertion crowned but with half and very fluctuating success—and cried. "*vive French!* make room for our brave ally!" I passed satisfied that the alliance is, after all, good for something—causing one to be left unmolested by drunkards.

You cannot make a step in London, now-a-days, without encountering some warlike scene or apparatus. Mr. Benjamin, a belligerent tailor in that large *defilé* of cockneys and spurious beauties, Regent-street, has, in his show case, "*reversible* waistcoats, buttoning four different sides." There is something so evidently *revolving* and Colt-like in that idea of a reversible waistcoat, that I was not at all surprised to find them recommended as an article of ammunition "for the Crimea."

By-the-by, Colt and india-rubber are constantly rising in the market, and so we are parties to the war *malgré nous*. The other day I happened to enter Hanover-square Rooms, seduced, as I was, by a bill at the entrance, announcing a concert by the Signor Achille Parise, an Italian maestro. I went in, thinking to refresh my politics-worn mind by some music, and lo! Signor Achille Parise turned out to give a "fencing concert," a curious novelty, to be sure. Instead of a trio I had a *tierce*, the music being an overture and finale to the *assault*. What shall we have next? Shooting at wild and tame geese at some "small party" in Belgravia.

You will hear by this mail that Europe in general, and Rome in particular, is "intoxicated with joy." Now, joy is certainly better than brandy to be intoxicated with; however, I don't like drunkards in any shape, and so I must protest against my being counted in the number comprised in the collective expression of "Europe." I am not at all intoxicated with anything, however the Pope may declare, for such is the telegraphed reason of such an uncommon inebriety—"the immaculate conception of the Virgin." But, then, you will say, I am an heretic. Just so, and I accept my lot, come what will, although heretics have no pleasant prospects, if I may judge from what a friend of mine writes me from Vienna. He tells me that the Baroness [illegible], who abjured the Roman Catholic faith, and entered the Protestant Church, has been excommunicated *for* [illegible], by a pastoral letter, issued by the Archbishop of Olmutz, and read on the 22d of November, from all the pulpits. If Austria should ever join Protestant England, she may exclaim, in form of apology, "Misery makes us meet with strange bedfellows." [illegible]

I tell you here nothing of the last treaty, except the remark of a gentleman on the first part of the Queen's speech. "The American treaty has, it seems, been introduced as a sort of antidote to the poison we are given to swallow in that with Austria. We are to have the Hapsburgs for an ally, but we may console ourselves, for such a disadvantage by the notification that Brother Jonathan has been bribed from being against us." You see, there are here people, who can value their *friends*.

Mr. Buchanan's "plain evening dress" has, by the way, attracted the usual attention. His Excellency is decidedly "the lion" of all such "turn outs" in state. Aristocracy never will forgive him for having refused to be a republican "groom in waiting" to her livery-surrounded Majesty. Loyalty objects to his being loyal to his country's manners, and I heard, moreover, murmurings that "the present American Minister, unlike his predecessors, seems not to be anxious of seizing upon opportunities to cement, by some sympathetic declarations in public, the good understanding and mutual good will between the two countries." These grumblers forget the peculiar nature of these times, and that an American Minister, the representative of Republican citizens, cannot express sympathies for a cause which may turn out to be but that of despots against the nations.

Lord John's speech caused an immense excitement all over the Continent. The consols fainted away in all directions.

The following is from a continental paper, and is sufficiently characteristic of Spanish manners. The Governor of Gornel has surprised some thirty *ladro-facciosos*, who were going to begin their campaign under the orders of a late colonel of the Carlists. They are all imprisoned. *Apropos of* these ladro-faccioses, the stage-coach of Bayonne has been lately stopped, at a distance of ten miles from Madrid. The passengers have been completely robbed of everything they had. The conductor, named Blondel, a Frenchman of 22 years of age, tried to defend himself; the robbers, perfect gentlemen, as they are in this country, do not forgive such boldness. Blondel had great trouble to escape being shot. He owed his life to a Spanish lady, who behaved very energetically, and reconciled the exasperated men by telling them that Blondel is travelling but a short time in Spain, and is not yet acquainted with the customs of the country. It seems that these customs are to the following effect: At the cry of *Alto*, well-known to the drivers, the coach must be stopped at once. This is the custom. The robbers take, then, coach and passengers to the field, and there ladies and gentlemen must stand up in one line, watched on its two ends by a highwayman armed with a tromblon, just as in any modern opera or melo-drama. People who know the custom, take up their places without any direction at all, teaching their less experienced fellow passengers the way to do it. No one ever thinks of opposition. The captain takes, on this, all what he finds of money and jewels, and woe to him who would try *to rob the robbers* by concealing something. The business being done, the passengers are left to extricate their coach from the ditch, and to make their deposition whenever they please to do so. In that last adventure there were *eight* persons in the coach. There were only *four* robbers. If every passenger had defended himself like Blondel, affairs would probably have passed in a different style. *But this is not the custom of the country.*

## FROM KANSAS.

Affairs in Kansas—The Legislature—The Recent Election for a Congressional Delegate.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:*

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Ty., Dec. 3, 1854.

There is not much stirring at present in this locality. Since the election we have been very quiet. The Governor, and all the other Territorial officers, left here some two weeks since to take up their Winter quarters at the Methodist Mission, near Westport. Navigation on the Missouri River has closed for the season. The weather is cold, and business at a stand. Thus it will, no doubt, remain until Spring.

The Governor has not yet determined on a place for the Seat of Government. Some two months ago it was thought quite certain that the city of Leavenworth would be selected as the important point; but it may now be stated with *absolute* certainty that Leavenworth will not be selected. Pawnee, at the head of Kansas navigation, near Fort Riley, a city recently laid off on a fine site, may be the lucky place. The chances at present seem to run in that direction.

There is no certainty as to when the election for *members of the Legislature will be ordered.* The Governor intimated some weeks since that it would be delayed until Spring; but this is now by no means certain. A strong effort is being made to induce him to order it at once, or some time during the Winter. Whether he will yield or not, cannot of course be determined. My impression is rather that he will not. If the election for members of the Legislature should be held, nothing in the way of legislation can be accomplished by it until a seat of Government has been designated, and buildings erected for their accommodation. There is not a place now in the Territory outside of the two military establishments, capable of accommodating the Legislature. There are in fact but few places where any other than the roughest accommodations can be had by anybody. At this post, tolerable boarding, for a limited number of persons, is procurable at a very exorbitant price; but it is to be had, even on such terms, only as a favor. A spirit of bitter proscription is evinced here to all Anti-Slavery men, which has been steadily on the increase since the election; and it is quite probable that those of us here who go for freedom, will be allowed, ere long, the freedom of the prairie, unless we search out quarters in some other part of the Territory.

In the recent contest for a Delegate to Congress, the candidates were Robert P. Flenneken, from Pennsylvania, Gen. Whitfield, late Indian Agent, and a Mr. Wakefield, recently of Iowa. Mr. Flenneken and Mr. Wakefield both avowed themselves against the introduction of Slavery. Gen. Whitfield was the Pro-Slavery candidate. Mr. Flenneken was supported by the Governor and his friends, and by the discreet Anti-Slavery men all over the Territory, including the prominent men of Lawrence. Mr. Wakefield got the ultra Abolition vote. We have not yet received the official returns from the different election districts, but the entire vote will, in all probability, sum up somewhat in the following proportions. For Wakefield, 175; for Flenneken, 300; for Whitfield, 4,000. Nothing can be determined by this voting as to the number of Anti-Slavery men at present in the Territory. The whole country was overrun on the day of election by hordes of ruffians from Missouri, who took entire possession of the polls in almost every district, brow-beat and intimidated the Judges, forced their own votes into the ballot-box for Whitfield, and crowded out and drove off all who were suspected of being in favor of any other candidate. We are perfectly satisfied that this is the game the slave Pro-Slavery men of the South intend to play all through in subjecting Kansas to Slavery. We have heard whisperings, for months past, of an extensive secret organization projected by a number of influential Southern leaders, to throw large bodies of voters into this Territory from Missouri, at all the elections. An immense fund has no doubt been raised by subscription, through all the Southern States, to carry out the scheme, and if some decided and vigorous measures, equally efficacious, are not resorted to by the friends of freedom, they will find themselves overborne and ruthlessly crushed out of Kansas at the very start, by these mercenary propagandists of Slavery. This is a matter which ought to excite prompt attention. I do not hope that the development of this desperate expedient of the Pro-Slavery party will affect the [illegible] of the Administration [illegible], but I think it ought to awaken the [illegible] indignation throughout the entire country, and call forth the most effectual and conclusive resistance. I am satisfied that no portion of the people of the North can entertain a deeper and more intense hostility to this high handed movement than the Administration Democracy. They concurred in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in order solely to establish, in the Territories, what they regard as a great principle of popular government. They wanted the people of the Territories to govern themselves. The effort of these Southern leaders to force upon the people of this Territory, by fraud and violence, laws and institutions foreign to their wishes, must, therefore, meet with the earnest condemnation of every honest Democrat in the North. Administration Democrats out here—men who have stood by the Kansas-Nebraska bill from the start—do not hesitate to assert their readiness to abandon all the political attachments they have ever cherished, rather than submit to be overslaughed and trodden under foot by these outside barbarians. If the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill cannot be carried out—if in passing from under the authority of Congress, the people of the Territories are to pass under the Government of this or that adjoining State—then we say perish the delusive cry of popular sovereignty, and let Congress resume its reign. Rather than be governed by the slaveholding mobocracy of Missouri, we join the cry for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will not admit Whitfield to a seat as a Delegate from Kansas. The manner of his election should be fully looked into. That "election" was one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated on the rights of a free community. The House of Representatives should pay more respect to its own character, and to the integrity of the laws, than to sanction that outrage by admitting him to a seat. Let us have a full investigation, and decisive action.

WYANDOT.

## FROM TEXAS.

Hunting Indians—How the Comanches Fight—Bogus Outrages—The Army's Enemies at Home—The $7,000,000 Falling and Alvarez Strengthening—A Brief Famine Panic—"Charles Summerfield."

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Brownsville, Texas, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

Once more under a roof, and once more permitted to enjoy a modicum of the comforts open to civilized white men! My trip, like many others of a similar nature, amounted to a mere consumption of time, with considerable wear and tear of the human frame. Indians in this part of Texas are quite scarce—hunting them don't pay—while in others they are but too numerous and predatory. It is true, as you recently set forth in an editorial, that many of the so called atrocities mentioned in the Texas papers are highly exaggerated, if not false *in toto*,—but it is also true that in numerous instances these reports are correct. There are thefts, murders, brutalities and forcible abductions that are never brought to light, so that in the aggregate, perhaps, the false and untold reports will balance each other, leaving still as a reality a sad and shameful picture. All the troops—"foot and dragoon"—ordered out in May last, to scour the State, and to be as ubiquitous as human and horse-flesh could well be in such scanty numbers, have very recently been ordered into their permanent posts to refresh and recruit, preparatory to a repetition of the past six months' labors. The result of these labors has been several fights with the Comanches, in one of which Capt. Van Buren, of the Rifles, was shot by an Indian boy, with an arrow sent with such certainty and velocity that it passed clear through the body and belt of Van Buren, inflicting a mortal wound. Some of the forays of the Indians, it is said, are forced by a state of starvation; it is true they show no inclination to fight with the troops, but rather to run; and only turn to give battle when they are too closely pressed.

As they fight with no system, our cavalry are apt to become disconcerted; the trooper is uncertain how to engage his copper colored enemy; confusion takes the place of regular charges, and the fight becomes irregular and less effective. The Comanche is the best rider in North America; his horse is as obedient to him as his imagination, and as the two twirl round on a spot of ground scarcely larger than a fifty-cent piece, the dragoon horse is apt to become restive, and thereby much diminishing the certainty of his rider's aim. The thieves have had a few good lessons, however, and the troops are glad to get a little rest for a month or two. It must be short, for Government affords them no assistance, so much needed and recommended; no other nation seems so indifferent—so willing that a few shall be driven over its vast frontiers, rendering their work ineffective from paucity of numbers. Experience, if sometimes a bitter, is generally a wise teacher, and I say, in all candor, and wishing my Government well, having in view its honor and prosperity, that its force on the Texas frontier, on the emigrant trail to Oregon, and in New-Mexico, is inadequate to the duties expected of it, let alone the injustice of imposing on a few the duties of many, and augmenting by such injustice their hardships and dangers. But this thing has been so often urged by Presidents and Secretaries of both the great political parties, that it is, perhaps, useless to repeat it. It is getting plainer year by year, and cannot be "crushed out" much longer. I have just seen a synopsis of the President's Message; his views on this point are plain enough. His recommendation in regard to the increased compensation to officers has revived a little some buried hopes, but I fear there is too much truth in a friend's remark, that the army can scarcely ever again hope for any favor from the House of Representatives till one-third of it is stretched in its last sleep on some bloody field, or it gets some terrible thrashing. The army has friends, but it also, unfortunately, has enemies who are sleepless and bitter to the end. Its grievances are but too well known in these days, (when promotion is a race of vitality—when captains are seen with silvered heads,) to those who have devoted their talents and youth to its service, and thus become, in a great measure, unfitted for other trades or professions. Better days may come; better hearts, if not wiser heads, may rule in the "*chief seats*" sooner or later, and a charitable hearing be given to petitions which for years have been accumulating in the chamber of the Military Committee.

The revolution here is "quiet as a sleeping infant." The renowned Col. Wheat having chartered a pilot boat at Galveston, arrived at Point Isabel not long since—staid here a few days—visited Rio Grande City—and put off again for New-Orleans. Carvajal is somewhere in town; what for I know not, and will not trouble you with what rumor says. Filibusterism seems to be getting a fixed avocation; some persons fatten on it. Short work with some of these gentry would have a capital effect. Despotic rule possesses some advantages, to that fact no republican can shut his eyes, even though it is policy or democratic to do so. Most of the revolutionists have accepted Santa Anna's pardon, and crossed the river. Alvarez seems to be steadily pushing his way toward the City of Mexico. The seven millions are fast disappearing, and as they go down he is more likely to go up.

About two weeks ago, the *Nautilus*, having barely time to land her mails in a pilot boat at the Brazos bar, was obliged to put out to sea before a furious norther. Day after day passed and she did not return; anxiety became alarm, until it was relieved by the intelligence that having become disabled she was obliged to put into Tampico. During her absence both this place and Matamoros got out of flour, and a kind of panic was the result. Fifty cents a pound in some [illegible] were paid, and the advertising till our [illegible] finally came of the [illegible] anchorage of the steamer [illegible]. This [illegible] the river boat came up with freight. Merchants and [illegible] out on [illegible] buoyant; flour fell to one bit, and smiles were profuse. It is astonishing how the stomach regulates the countenance! In addition to this welcome, there came Judge Arrington, (the readers of the Sunday Times in New-York will know him as "Charles Summerfield,") District Judge of this County, who has been spending the Summer in Brooklyn. He failed to come and hold the Fall Term, causing much dissatisfaction among the legal fraternity, but is now on hand for the term in May next. Lawyers, justices, deputy sheriffs, and constables, also turned out to welcome him, so between this influx of flour and law the city wheels go once more in running order. Both are a costly article, as clients and poor people, like myself, well know. Flour is worth $15, potatoes $10; Betsy, the chambermaid, wants $20; and Biddy, the cook, won't look at you for less than $12 or $15. Apples cannot be seen; a kind lady sent me one yesterday, and in addition to my thanks, I could not help blessing the hand that picked it up and put it in the barrel.

The election in New-York created some interest in this region, as indeed in everywhere the case when this majestic queen of the sisterhood is in labor with her chief political struggle. Many who have left her rich home to locate here temporarily, or for life, still look back with an interest time can never efface. The unequivocal compliment paid to Mr. Raymond by our sturdy brethren, cannot but be gratifying to him in the highest degree.

The *Fashion* unshipped a load of Government stores here a day or two since and returned immediately to New-Orleans. Report says she is to take more shells to Key West—perhaps. This is a silent and singular expression of the Anglo-Saxon sentiment toward Cuba, my soul, and unworthy of this heroic blood; but I think it is right enough. When the ball is opened let us be prepared; it may not be with Spain alone that we must deal our blows, which then must be laid on with the heaviest hand we have ever yet raised. A certain alliance bodes us no good.

The Mexican Consul, Joaquin de Castillo, is ordered to San Francisco, [illegible] his flag. He is an accomplished gentleman, with many friends.

Everybody is talking of Christmas; alas, this reminds me of the happiness and good things of the "old folks at home," while here nothing can be thought of beyond a lean turkey, and—something wet in the place of fat to wash down the attenuated particles.

### National Masonic Convention.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1855.

On the reassembling of the Convention this afternoon, the Committee reported the following names for permanent officers, viz.: Hon. David Clopton, of Alabama, for President; Maj. Finlay M. King, of New-York, for Secretary; to whom were added, on motion of Mr. King, the names of Hon. Charles Gilman, of Maryland, and Maj. Benj. B. French, of the District of Columbia, for Vice Presidents; and Hon. Alfred E. Ames, of Minnesota, for additional Secretary.

Hon. A. C. Smith introduced a preamble and set of resolutions declaring the necessity of forming a General Grand Lodge or Supreme Federative head for the United States, which was discussed by Messrs. Smith, Gilman, of Maryland, King of New-York, and Frailey of the District of Columbia. Pending the discussion, Mr. King offered a substitute directing the appointment of a Committee of five, of which the President of the Convention should be Chairman, to mature and present to the Convention the plan of a National Confederation as adopted by the Grand Lodges of New-York, Connecticut and Florida, and by the National Convention which was held in Kentucky in 1853.

These projects were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Gilman, King, Smith, Frailey, Hendrix and French, when, on motion of Mr. King, they were both referred to a Committee.

Jan. 4.—On the reassembling of the Convention this morning communications were received and laid before the body from Messrs. Phillip C. Tucker and Nathan B. Haswell, of Vermont, who had been appointed delegates by the Grand Lodge of that State, but were unable to attend. These letters indicated a willingness on the part of Vermont to unite in a Confederation, should one be formed.

Mr. King, from the Committee to which had been referred the resolutions above-mentioned, presented a report embodying the plan of a Confederation, which, after its various provisions had been discussed at much length, and some verbal amendments made to it were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

### From the Rio Grande.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 30.*

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 16th inst. publishes a protest against "the late farcical election in Mexico." It is in Spanish, and signed by Ponciano Arriaja, Manuel Gomez, Jose Maria Mata, Andres Trevino and M. Ocampo. Including decrees and circulars issued by Santa Anna and his Government, in reference to the election, it fills four columns. The *Flag* pronounces it an able document.

In reference to the revolutionary feelings and movements in Eastern Mexico, the *Flag* has the following paragraph:

"On this frontier for the present there is quiet, though how long it will remain time alone can tell. General Caravajal arrived here per steamer *Comanche* a few days since, and rumor says he is very soon to head another movement, organized on a new and liberal basis. But rumor is not always to be believed."

The late severe weather off Brazos Santiago had been productive of quite a critical state of affairs with respect to a supply of bread. The *Flag* says:

"Owing to the recent rough weather, which prevented the entrance of vessels, our merchants had exhausted their supplies of flour, and quite a panic prevailed through fear that we were to be without this important staff of life. Flour, we are told, went up to $20 and even to $30 per barrel, and finally none was to be had at any price. The bakers, or those of them who had a supply, were reaping a golden harvest by supplying the hungry mouths of two cities with half loaves at double price. The opportune entrance of the steamer *Nautilus*, however, with large supplies, will again soon set things to rights."

The following items are from the *Flag* of the 9d inst.:

"A detachment of United States troops arrived here to-day on the steamer *Grampus*, and left immediately for Rio Grande City.

"Last evening, about 10 o'clock, the still small hours of night were rendered hideous by the ridiculous howlings and scandalous conduct of a lot of the political exiles of Mexico, now enjoying a refuge under our flag and the hospitality of our people. The conduct of these men is in flagrant violation of law and a reckless abuse of hospitality. A party of them, as we learn, was headed by an American, and numbered something near a hundred persons, who having provided themselves with a drum and bugle, with all the confidence of conscious security, valorously marched through several of our streets to the river bank, where they commenced yelling forth vivas for their cause, and shouting insult and defiance to the guard on the other bank.

"Now, we would ask these noisy blusterers what possible good can result from this conduct? A courageous act it could not be considered, but rather it was very cowardly, as not only the broad Bravo separated, but the laws of a neutral nation protected them from harm. True courage would seek other channels through which to manifest itself than in skulking beneath the skirts of a powerful protector. Our city and county officers should look to this matter, and force an obeyance of the State and municipal laws, when they cease to be voluntarily respected."

☞ Rev. Andrew Hurst Barnes was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Penn., on the 6th ult. Rev. Albert Barnes, the father of the candidate, preached the ordination sermon.

# THE WANTS OF THE POOR.

## The Shoemaker's Wife.

I lately went to a house in East Thirty-eighth-street, to visit the mother of two of the children in the Thirty-seventh-street Industrial School. The two wee things—one 8 and the other 10 years old—were mounted on little boxes before the fire, sewing on their patch-work as busily as if their life depended on it. They were very neatly dressed, (with clothes from the School,) and had clean faces and clean hands, and looked up with such pretty little blue eyes as I came in! The room was swept and quite clean, and there was an old worn mahogany bureau in one corner. The mother was in great trouble, and after awhile she told me her history. "I was married, Sir, you see, to a respectable mechanic as ever lived. He was a man who understood himself. I brought him in $500 when we married, and all went on well, and we had five children—them two, and that little boy, and the baby there, and an older boy as works out. But I never thought it would come to this! People used to say if I was industrious and stuck to the house, I should come out right, and now I see I am worse off than them as is gay and flighty." "Did he drink, Mrs. ——?" "Oh, no, Sir! I'll say that for him. But that woman was at the bottom of it. And I shouldn't care if it wa'n't for them children there. I cannot bear to think of them hungry or comin' on the streets. I have always kept 'em in good habits. They have always been to Sunday School. But now, Sir, I can find no work. My eldest boy only gets 75 cents a day, where he used to get a dollar, and I've looked and looked for work. I could scrub or wash, or do any sort of plain sewing. What do you think, Sir?—last Sunday them poor little girls—sweet ones!"—and her eyes overflowed with tears, and her voice choked—"they *had nothin' to eat* from 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon till 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon! I didn't care for myself, Sir, but those innocent things! They was so weak, and I *couldn't* go out in that storm, and I had no shoes neither. And my little boy there—he never could beg; he cannot git along in the streets at all. The big boys all abuse him and come over him. At last I sent him over to the School, and the teacher (Miss KILPATRICK) came and brought me some bread, and gave me her rubbers to go out in. And I went out to the *dumpin' ground*, you know they call it, Sir, and I've picked up all the cinders which we burn. I don't care for myself. Many's the time I've been without for them a whole day long. But now, poor things!—if I should ever desert ——," and she was choked again by her sobs. The two little things looked up from the patch-work with happy blue eyes, as though they could not understand the mother's feeling, and had already utterly forgotten last week's famishing hunger.

"And now they tell me, Sir, you are a-goin' to give up the school?" "Yes," I said, "the hard times do not let us have funds enough to keep it up; but we hope to start it again." "I am sorry, Sir; it was my great help; the teacher took such a care of these children; and they all got their dinner there (only a large piece of bread;) and I used to go without through the day, and make my supper with 'em, when they come home. I always fear we must come to the poor-house. Oh! if he hadn't been beguiled by *her!* We were respectable people once, Sir!"

Think of this, children! Sunday before last, in that fearful storm, when you were having your good Sunday dinner before a blazing fire, these sweet little girls were shivering with cold, with nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, and not knowing where they should get their bread that day. The children too of an honest, respectable woman, who had been in better days. You have known what it is to be hungry, for an hour or two—but to go to bed and get up for a whole day, without a morsel of food—and not knowing who could help—is it not hard? But hear this, too.

### THE SCHOOL GIRL.

On the same day, Friday, of last week, I found a very poor little girl at the school, and went back with her to her house. She had been clinging to the Teacher, Miss KILPATRICK, in sorrow that the school was to be given up, and the dear friend to go away. I doubt whether she ever had any one to care much for her before, for she seemed very neglected, and her eyes had a heavy, sad look, which the children of the poor show when they have suffered a long time.

I went out with her in that cold, cutting day—Friday, you remember, the coldest day of this month. We walked over snow and ice for half a mile; the little girl *bare-footed*, and with nothing on her head but her tangled hair.

The wind seemed to whistle through her torn dress and old ragged shawl. She did not complain though, but said "her feet hadn't froze yet!" When we went into the room where her mother lived, I could see nothing, the smoke was so thick; but after a little it cleared up, and I found a woman before a little coal stove. There was not a single article of furniture in the room, but one chair and one old table. No bedstead, no dishes, no clock, or clothes or little articles about, such as you see usually in the poorest houses—everything bare, and poor, and dirty. In one corner of a closet was a straw bed on the floor, for the family to sleep on. The woman's name was Mrs. EAKIN; she was the wife of a laboring man, and he earned just enough to give them victuals and fuel.

She had one "innocent (idiot) boy" beside this girl—and the school and the dinner had been a great help to her—the girl had never been to school before.

And yet now, at the beginning of a hard Winter, we must give up the school, and leave these poor children! Again read this, children.

### THE IRON MOULDER.

One day, passing down Twentieth-street, I met a bright little girl, selling wax-matches and buttons. I found her name, and that she lived in West Thirty-second-street. She was an orphan, she said, and lived with her aunt. I told her of our Hudson River Industrial School in Twenty-eighth-street, and she promised to go there.

As she did not come, yesterday I went up to her house. The room was in the top story, and a very respectable, neatly-dressed young woman opened the door. Everything in the room was as neat as good care could make it. The floors white with scrubbing, hearth swept, windows clean and all looking like the home of an honest, cleanly, working woman. There was a nice large mirror on one side, and a mahogany case of drawers, and some pretty dishes in a closet which showed they had been once in good circumstances. I soon fell into conversation with the woman about her condition, and she opened everything to me with overflowing heart.

Her husband was a young man, an iron-moulder. He had been in good business, but like so many thousands, he was now turned out of work. He spent whole days now looking for employment. That morning he was out at 5 o'clock, and would have nothing to eat all day until he got home at night. Some days he got a little job driving pigs, and made a dollar or two. "Indeed, Sir, *I don't know what to do!*" she said; "I have tried every way to get work. I am a good ironer or washer, or I could scrub and do plain sewing; but I cannot find any one who wants me. Some of the ladies don't believe me, and say I ain't married at all, I am so young; and some say I must work out; but indeed I cannot give up keeping a home together for him and poor MAGGIE there! It isn't for myself—but it's so hard to have my husband go out without a bit of breakfast, and come home to a cold room and nothing to eat—he looks so discouraged sometimes!" and the poor woman burst into tears. "We cannot tell any of the people in the house, [illegible] will say! To-day I have been in bed all day, till MAGGIE should come back, for I have no fuel, and not a penny to buy it with."

The look of tenderness and feeling as the woman spoke of her husband was unspeakably touching. I turned to MAGGIE. "What have you made today, MAGGIE?" "Two and six, Sir." "How far have you been?" "Down to the Battery, Sir. I buys 'em in Reade-street; they are wax, Sir, and will go off when they're wet;" and she dipped one in water and struck it off. "I gives a cent and a half a box, Sir, and sells 'em for three cents. Sometimes I don't make three cents a day; and sometimes two shillings. They buys 'em best in the stores; and sometimes the gentlemen asks me questions, and they don't believe I'm an orphan and working for my aunt, and then they comes here and finds out all."

"What time do you go out?" "At 7 o'clock, Sir, and I gets back about half-past four." "Do you get anything to eat all day?" "No, Sir; I don't want it. I ain't ever hungry." MAGGIE certainly thrived on the exercise, for she was fat and ruddy as you would wish to see a child. "But," said I to the aunt, "is it possible you depend now on this girl's work?" She said that she did—that otherwise she would have sent her to the Industrial School; but she could not afford it. She sent her to night-school, and on Sundays. "MAGGIE comes of honest people, Sir, and we will never let her beg." "And I," says MAGGIE, "always go way down town, where people won't know me."

For my own part, I could hardly keep my tears while the woman was talking. We see enough of whining and lying poverty, of begging and of ignorant pauperism, which we would gladly help while we despise. But this young, warm-hearted, active, honest woman, so hopeless and so pressed down—this brave, cheery little girl, and the industrious workman, hunting the street day after day for mere work for bread; the aspect of happier days once, and of hard, manly struggle now, was all affecting beyond any possibility of description. "*To dig unable, and to beg ashamed*"—is there any Poverty like that? The hard straits of honest industry—what is more pitiable?

I said whatever encouraging word I could, and promised to seek work for the woman; and gave the little girl a recommendation. So that if the little match girl—MAGGIE MAGEE—with wax matches appears anywhere, we beg for customers for her for the sake of the honest poor who depend for fuel and bread on her hard earned pennies.

I cannot in any way express the sense I have of the present condition of the New-York working classes. There will be a cry of hunger this Winter, which will echo in all our ears. And worse, there will be the biting poverty which no eye sees, which does not beg alms on the street, but suffers in helpless silence.

Every one must rouse himself to meet these evils—*work*, work, is what is wanted.

Let no useless economy be practiced in wealthy houses because these are "hard times," and work be done there which the poor should do.

Seamstresses, washing-women, mechanics, beg for employment. There are scores now of names of honest women on our books, who could be doing all common jobs about a house. No lady of means should think, in such times, of taking this labor from poor hands. It is so much bread from hungry mouths.

"God help the poor," but let men help them too.

C. L. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor Place.

# RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

## Third and Fifth Wards.

A meeting of several influential gentlemen connected with the Relief Association of the Third and Fifth Wards, was held on Friday evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, West Broadway. The public, probably, is not aware that relief to the destitute and needy in these Wards has been furnished for the last two weeks. At the meeting last evening, Alderman HOFFMIRE of the Fifth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Mr. A. F. LEGRAVE appointed Chairman.

Alderman BLUNT, of the Third Ward, moved that a standing Committee be appointed to go round to solicit, and also to receive subscriptions. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed:

*Third Ward*—Alderman Orison Blunt, No. 50 Murray-street; Benjamin F. Clarke, Merchant's Hotel, Cortlandt-street; Charles A. Stetson, Astor House; Wm. Young, No. 59 Barclay-street; —— Treadwell, College-place; J. P. Olmsted, Reade-street.

*Fifth Ward*—Alderman Hoffmire, No. 2 Jay-street; Francis B. Tillou, Leight-street; Francis F. Legrave, No. 177 Duane-street; Robert L. Maybee, Erie Buildings; Peter M. Schenck, corner of Greenwich and Watts-street; Jas Kennedy, No. 188 Duane-street; Abram M. Benninger, No. 329 Greenwich-street; Wm. Francis, No. 45 White-street; J. B. Arguier No. 44 Thomas-street; Wm. Treadwell, No. 171 Duane-street; Wm. Adams, No. 186 Church-street; Philip Teets, No. 308 Greenwich.

The above gentlemen are not only allowed to gather funds, but they will also be furnished with cards to distribute to the needy, according to the necessity of the case. The following is inscribed on the ticket:

THIRD AND FIFTH WARD
RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
Nos. 44 and 46 Anthony-street.
*ASSIST THE BEARER.*

Alderman BLUNT stated that since their association had gone into operation, they had relieved on an average at least 450 persons per day. The article supplied was good, wholesome, fresh soup and beef, and the recipients never quarreled about the quality, though they often grumbled at the quantity. On New-Year's Day they distributed 350 loaves in addition to the regular supply of soup. There was some difference between the arrangement of their relief from that of other Wards. They furnished soup on Sunday as well as other days.

Alderman HOFFMIRE said that $155 had been subscribed in the Fifth Ward. The object of the meeting was to enable them, if possible, to establish two places where relief might be afforded to the poor.

After some desultory conversation, two Treasurers were appointed: Alderman HOFFMIRE of the Fifth Ward, and Alderman BLUNT of the Third Ward. The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday evening, at the Old Baptist Church, Nos. 44 and 46 Anthony-street, where the Association deals out its relief to the poor.

## Soup-House in the Third and Fifth Wards.

A soup-house was established a fortnight since at No. 44 Anthony-street near West Broadway, for the purpose of supplying the destitute of the Third and Fifth Wards with food during the present period of want. About 400 persons have been supplied daily. The benevolent enterprise was begun under the patronage of ex-Alderman BLUNT, ex-Councilman YOUNG, Alderman HOFFMIRE, Councilman SCHENCK, Col. STETSON of the Astor House, and other prominent citizens of those Wards. A meeting of citizens willing to cooperate with the Association is to be held this evening at the Soup-House.

## Soup-House in Reade-street.

Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., with commendable philanthrophy, have recently opened a soup-house in the basement of their store in Reade-street, where such of the poor as apply are served with a good quality of nutricious food between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock daily. The room was opened for the first time on Friday last, and although but little notice was given of the fact, over 600 of the destitute came to the place and were served on that day. On Saturday the number served exceeded 900, and, no doubt, the number will be added to every day. Several of the young gentlemen of Messrs. STEWART & Co.'s establishment voluntarily officiate in dispensing the soup, and present a rather novel appearance in their white aprons and sleeves. We understand it is the intention to keep the soup-house open during the season.

## Thirteenth Ward.

An adjourned meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Relief Association was held in Onderdonk's Hall, Grand-street, Friday evening. Mr. JOHN B. RYERSON occupied the Chair; Mr. WM. H. MCCORKLE, Secretary. The different committees made reports of proceedings. The Treasurer reported that the sum in his hands amounted to $464. An amount of other business appertaining to the management of the Society was transacted. The Association is actively at work in the performance of the objects for which it was formed—the relief of the poor of the Thirteenth Ward.

## Twentieth Ward.

The second meeting of the Twentieth Ward Relief Association was held Friday evening at Continental Hall; Alderman TUCKER in the Chair. The Secretary, J. F. WILLIAMS, stated that a *dépôt* would be opened on Monday for the reception and distribution of money, food and clothing, at No. 176 Thirtieth-street. Five families have already availed themselves of Mr. FOWLER's offer of tenements. The workmen of Mr. GEIB's piano factory have agreed to pay the Association $15 per week. The Association intend to establish a soup kitchen, and will honor the tickets of the visitors of the Poor Association. Donations have been received to the amount of between $200 and $300, and subscriptions were made last evening to the amount of $40 per week. The meeting adjourned to Thursday next, at the same place.

## The Children of the Poor.

We are happy to state that a large number of the copies of the *New Bond of Love*, as announced by us on the 29th of December as having been committed to our office by its generous author, for the benefit of the children of the poor, have been already purchased. But as we understand that on the first day or two after our notice several persons were disappointed in obtaining copies, and as that notice may have escaped the attention of many of the charitable and good, we desire again to awaken attention to an object which unites direct benefit to the many destitute and forlorn children cast on the sympathy of the benevolent at this trying season, with the intention of inspiring in others feelings of gentleness and charity towards their fellow-men. The *New Bond of Love*, price only twenty-five cents, lies at our office for sale.

## Brooklyn Relief.

A society under the name of the Howard Benevolent Society has been organized in the Eastern District of Brooklyn (late Williamsburg.) The object is to seek out and render assistance in various ways to deserving persons. The following officers have been chosen:

*President*—Mrs. CHAS. BOWEN.
*Vice President*—Mrs. WM. H. JENKINS.
*Treasurer*—Mrs. CAROLINE N. DU VALL.
*Secretary*—Miss ABBY B. MARTIN.
*Directors*—Mrs. A. HALL, Mrs. GRAVES, Mrs. S. O. MARTIN, Mrs. WOODSIDE.
*Visiting Committee for January*—Mrs. C. N. DU VALL, Miss C. COLES.
*Counselors*—Messrs. ALFRED HALL, THOS. HOOPER, H. B. SHUTE, WM. H. JENKINS, WM. DU VALL.

## The Poor in Jersey City.

Mr. MERSELES, the proprietor of the Jersey City and Bergen Omnibus lines, has offered to give one day's receipts to the poor—one-third to the poor of Jersey City; one-third to those of Bergen; and the remainder to the poor of North Bergen. The proceeds of his line from Hoboken to Bergen Corners will be devoted to the poor of Hoboken.

## A Suggestion.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In this time of distress, and while the charitable are casting about for the means of reaching a helping hand to the sufferers, permit me to suggest the following:

Let the most suitable place in the City be obtained, and let there be an *exhibition of such works of art* as can be procured.

If a suitable and responsible Committee is appointed, there are hundreds of fine paintings and statues which rich and benevolent owners would loan for such a sacred cause.

Let the exhibition include works of all distinguished *American artists*, to begin with.

Let WEST, COPLEY, NEWTON, POWERS, CLEVINGER, GREENOUGH, and the host of their distinguished fellows, be represented; and if any families have a TENIERS, or a RUBENS, or a REMBRANDT, or a REYNOLDS, or a LAWRENCE, or a VERNET, adorning their walls, the writer is much mistaken if they will not with alacrity furnish them for the relief of distress, while they will at the same time gratify those whose tastes will be improved and delighted by the display.

The writer has no acquaintance among artists or amateurs, but no one can doubt that such an enterprise would be highly successful.

E.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## TURKEY.

### Lecture by Hon. Geo. P. Marsh.

A lecture by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, for the Mercantile Library Association, was delivered on Friday evening, in Clinton Hall, before an audience equally enthusiastic and brilliant. His subject was one with which his recent opportunities of Eastern experience have rendered him peculiarly conversant—The topography of Constantinople and its neighborhood, and the social peculiarities of the Ottoman capital. He began by describing in brief but comprehensive terms the prominent historical and modern political features that belong to the Levantine shores of the Mediterranean, than which no country, he said, could present more mental, mythical, religious, historical, romantic and classical associations, or had passed through a more remarkable round of vicissitudes. Constantinople, the present capital of the Turkish State, was indeed the seat of the first Christian empire, and the forum of the jurisprudence of JUSTINIAN, but it was never virtuous, free or enlightened. Its future offers but a single ground of hope; the Christianization of the Ottoman Empire—an event not so distant, perhaps, as foreigners suppose. Of all the races now to be found in Turkey, the Armenians are the only people among whom any marks of virtue, integrity and hopeful character can be found. The prevalent impressions of foreigners as to the cruelty, indolence, mental inferiority, fanaticism and destructiveness of the Turkish people were asserted to be exaggerations of the truth. If Turkey had often wronged the Christians, she had sometimes, at least, been outraged by them. The general opinion with regard to Turkish cruelty had been derived from the brutal conduct of the Janissaries who were suppressed by Sultan MAHMOUD, in 1826. And as to the charge of general viciousness against the Turkish people, the extent of the truthfulness of that charge might be understood from the fact that crime was much more frequent, and far more serious in the Christian suburbs of Constantinople than in the city proper where the Turks have their residence. The alleged destructive tendencies of the Turks as exhibited in their contempt for the fine arts, was next referred to and argued against. The indolence of the race was accounted for by the fact that that is a more marked characteristic of the inhabitants of Constantinople than of the people of any other section of the Empire, owing to the want of facilities for agriculture existing in that city and its suburbs, and to the general discouragement of home manufactures. Turkey had one claim on the sympathies of all free people. For three hundred years she has served as the common asylum for the European banished patriot, on whom she has never shut her door. The original good qualities of the Turk have been alloyed and obscured by evil communication with Christian fellow-subjects. This baleful influence of the selfishness of Christian adventurers destroys all political hope in the breast of the Turk. Christianity, however, has recently been introduced into Constantinople in its purest forms, and the Bible has been translated into the Turkish language, and is widely diffused. The influence of Mohammedanism is such that it can only be overturned by repeated blows aimed against it as a civil and social institution, and not as a religion. The regard which the Ottoman pays to religion is such, that when he has accepted the Christian faith, he will make it a great social power, and consider it the basis of his political institutions. In describing the character of the Greek, the lecturer was aware that he would shock many long cherished prejudices. The Greek has never shown himself capable of strong moral perceptions or even fair average intellect. He neither respects nor appreciates truth in life, science, or art. An intense fanaticism forms in his mind the only intelligible bond of a national organization, and yet there is no people in whose lives it would be more difficult to detect the presence of a religious principle. The present Greeks, the lecturer contended, were not the descendants of the Ancient Greeks, and had no more claim to a descent from the Hellenes than we have to a descent from the Indians. They are a mixture of Sclavonian and Albanian. Western Europe cannot commit a greater mistake than constitute the Greeks the predominant power in Turkey. If Turkey is to pass into Christian hands, it ought to be organized with a free Constitution, forbidding the establishment of a national form of religion. The lecturer then proceeded at length to describe the physical characteristics and topographical peculiarities of Constantinople and the surrounding neighborhood. He proceeded to give a very interesting description of social manners and customs, and concluded by expressing a hope that Turkey would be erected into a free and independent Turco-Christian State. He resumed his seat amid much applause.

## Lecture on Christian Education.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered by F. A. PACKARD, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Friday evening, and was attended by a large number of the Sabbath School superintendents and teachers of the City. The subject was presented in a strong, practical manner, indicating great familiarity with the whole subject, furnishing from a mature, well furnished mind, rich materials for thought and reflection. The next lecture, on the internal economy of Sunday Schools, will be at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, the 12th inst.

## A Lecture on the Mosquito Coast.

The "Kinney Expedition" is now exciting a good deal of interest. In consequence there will be a good deal of curiosity to hear anything that is likely to inform the public as to what the spot is like in which Col. KINNEY purposes to locate his colony. A lecture on the subject will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute this evening, at 8 o'clock, by RUFUS D. PITCHER, who was two years a resident of the Mosquito Coast. Tickets 25 cents each. Can be had at the principal hotels, and at the door.

## Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The annual meeting of the members of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was held on Friday evening at No. 516 Broadway. ROBERT KELLY, President, occupied the Chair. The annual report of the Executive Committee showed what had been done during the year past. The removal to Randall's Island was the most important feature. A small indebtedness, the report stated, yet remained. It is in contemplation to memorialize the Legislature for a further appropriation to complete forthwith the proposed female department. When the enterprise as contemplated is completed, the income of the institution, the report expresses confident belief, will more than exceed the expenses. Allusion is made in the report to MAHLON DAY, one of the former managers of the institution, who with his wife was lost in the *Arctic*. In losing his earnest cooperation and the benefit of his wise and manly counsels, the Society felt that it had sustained an irreparable loss.

The following were the officers chosen for the ensuing year:

*President*—ROBERT KELLY.
*Vice-Presidents*—SHEPARD KNAPP, ISRAEL RUSSELL, CHARLES M. LEUPP, JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL, JOHN A. WEEKS, JAMES N. COBB.
*Treasurer*—JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL.
*Secretary*—ANDREW WARNER.
And thirty Managers.

## Raising of the Ship Joseph Walker.

Operations at the wreck of the *Joseph Walker*, which has been for a year past at the pier next Bridge-street Ferry, on the East River, have been suspended for two weeks past, on account of the sinking of an old brig hulk directly over the wreck, which brig had a rent of 6 by 8 inches in her run aft, and her seams generally were quite open. Capt. LEWIS conceived the idea of bringing the ship up in the same manner as the *Ironton* was recently buoyed to the surface in the Missouri River. One of GWYNNE's pumping engines was secured for this purpose, and pumping commenced on Friday morning. Three-fourths of a ton of coal was consumed in fuel; and in time, an hour was needed to lower the water the first six inches. Eighteen inches were accomplished the second hour, four feet the third hour, and during the remaining hour and a half the last twelve feet were discharged. It is now intended to pump up the hulk of the sunken ship itself, and a larger sized pumping engine has been secured to do the work.

## The New Administration.

Those who have been accustomed to violate the ordinances, are beginning to fear that Mayor WOOD means what he says. Yesterday, the first Sunday since the inauguration of the new administration, witnessed the closing of nearly all of the dram-shops in this City, whilst the few which were open presented outwardly the contrary appearances.

The register at the Mayor's Office grows formidable in its array of statements of grievances from which our citizens have been suffering. The number of complaints increases daily. They are made against individuals, contractors, corporations, railroads, officers and others, and embrace charges of encumbering the streets, avenues and sidewalks, of maintaining nuisances, of allowing the streets to remain in a filthy condition and neglected at night, &c. The prompt action of Mayor WOOD has already been attended with good results, and it is to be hoped that he may succeed in his efforts to improve the condition of our City.

## The New Police Commissioners.

The new Board of Commissioners of Police, consisting of the Mayor, City Judge and Recorder, is to meet on this day to make arrangements for a more perfect system of organization. It is the determination of the Board to dispense with the services of the Chief's Clerk, who has acted temporarily for a year or more, and appoint a permanent Clerk. The Commissioners intend to make diligent inquiry into the action of the four "Police Doctors" who, under the present system, have supreme power in regard to all appointments of Police Officers; each nominee being required to pass the Physicians' examinations before receiving his warrant from the Chief of Police. It is also understood that a general overhauling in regard to the detailed Policemen at Mr. MATSELL's office and elsewhere, will take place. In connection with this matter, it may be well to state, that important trials were delayed by the old Board, which should have been called on months ago. A long time ago, serious charges were preferred against Captain ACKERMAN of the Ninth Ward Police, for dereliction of duty respecting the prize fight at the foot of Amos-street.

## Arraigned for Disrespect to the Mayor.

On Friday morning, information was received by Mayor WOOD that an *attaché* of Chief MATSELL's office was sitting below stairs, and using very disrespectful language in relation to his Honor the Mayor. The "Star" was suddenly surprised by the receipt of an order to appear before the Mayor. He was questioned as to his conduct, and did not deny the charge; but said the remarks were made in a casual manner, without the least idea of disrespect to his superior officer. The Mayor finally overlooked the matter, but assured the officer that he was determined to enforce his orders to the Police, even in matters that might be considered trivial in themselves.

## Illegal Intelligence Office—The Mayor Again.

On Friday morning a complaint was made before the Mayor, against a German named ADOLPH FISCHER, for keeping an illegal intelligence office in Duane-street. It was shown he had no license, and his Honor ordered officer [illegible] to close up his place and take down his sign.

## Serious Affray in a Broadway Saloon.

Yesterday morning, about 3½ o'clock, a serious affray occurred at the saloon of Mr. PLATT, under WALLACK's Theatre, Broadway, which resulted in the parties drawing revolvers and attempting to shoot each other. It appears that a returned Californian named JAMES TURNER, accompanied by LOUIS BAKER, a police officer, entered the premises, and while in the premises a dispute arose between TURNER and TOM HYER, about some trivial matter. While hard words were passing between them, HYER brushed up against TURNER; TURNER immediately remonstrated with him, when HYER again repeated the act, and gave him a push. At this time TURNER became enraged at such conduct, and drew from his coat pocket a six-barreled revolver, and challenged HYER to fight. HYER was observed to put his hand in his pocket, as if in search of some weapon, when both parties clinched. TURNER aimed his pistol and pulled the trigger, but it snapped, and in return, HYER fired his revolver without effect. The by-standers became alarmed and quickly made their egress from the saloon, and in order to prevent the parties from again coming in collision, officer BAKER interfered, and the noise being heard outside by officers WARD and BRANLEY, they hastened into the saloon and arrested both HYER and TURNER. They were conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house, and committed by Capt. TURNBULL. A short time subsequently, however, Justice BOGART appeared at the Station-house, and discharged the defendants on bail. Early in the morning HYER and TURNER were arraigned before Judge DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Police Court, where a complaint was made by officer BAKER against HYER, who was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

## Fires and Serious Losses.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the two story frame building situated at No. 333 Forty-third-street, owned and occupied by WILLIAM SMULLINS, as a sheepskin leather factory. This building was entirely destroyed. The fire spread to the dwelling-house of Mr. SMULLINS, in the rear of the factory, which was considerably injured. There were also two adjoining buildings, owned by OWEN COYLE and JOHN A. SMITH, damaged by the fire, as was also a frame building on the rear of Forty-fourth-street, belonging to DANIEL MCDONALD. The total loss is estimated at upwards of $4,000, which is said to be covered by insurance in the St. Nicholas, Broadway, Equitable, Greenwich, and People's Insurance Companies.... In the evening, near 8 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cane store of HENRY RHODE, No. 174 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, and under the Howard Hotel. The firemen were soon at the premises, and extinguished the fire before it had time to extend beyond the store. It seems that Mr. RHODE left the store a few minutes after 7 o'clock, his boy having extinguished the gas light, locked the door, and gave him the key, and at 7½ o'clock the fire was discovered in the store. Mr. RHODE had quite a large stock of goods in his store, on which he has an insurance of $4,000, $3,000 of which is in the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, and the balance in the Empire City Insurance Company. The damage is supposed to be between $2,000 and $3,000.

## Sad Accidents.

On Saturday morning, a German woman named LIENTEN, while passing along Greenwich-street, with a child about three years old in her arms, accidently fell into a cellar-way near Liberty-street, by which her child was nearly killed, and herself so badly hurt that her recovery is considered doubtful. Some persons passing at the time of the accident, assisted her to the drug-store of Dr. WHITEHEAD, No. 152 Greenwich-street, where she and her child were provided with all possible relief. One of the arms of the child was broken and its face badly disfigured. The mother was injured internally, and had great difficulty in breathing. After being bled she revived, and, with her child, was removed to the boarding-house at which she has been staying since she arrived here from Germany, about three weeks since. Her sister, now sick, is the only friend she seems to have.... Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of a child named HIRAM DORSEY, who came to his death by being run over by one of the Second-avenue cars, at the corner of Oliver and Water-streets, on the 5th instant. As the accident seemed to have been beyond the power of the driver of the car, no carelessness having been made apparent on his part.

## Fugitive from New-Jersey.

Yesterday morning, officer O'BRIEN, of the Chief's office, arrested a man named BENJAMIN LEAK, *alias* JOHNSON, who stands charged with the crime of burglary and larceny in Paterson, New-Jersey. LEAK was taken back by the Marshal of that city and his aid, officer DOUGLAS.

## The Bay and Rivers.

There were no arrivals yesterday, owing to the dense fog.

The Wall-street ferry-boats to Brooklyn, and the Staten Island boats did not run. On each of the other ferries there was but one boat used. There were no accidents or collisions during the day.

## Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a meeting on Saturday evening for the transaction of business, the details of which were not allowed to transpire. There were less than a dozen members present.

## City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of December, 1854, to the 6th day of January, 1855: Men, 97; women, 115; boys, 143; girls, 116; total, 471.

DISEASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess of Liver | 1 | Debility | 11 | Inflam. of liver | 3 |
| Apoplexy | 5 | Delirium tremens | 4 | Killed or murdered | 3 |
| Asthma | 3 | Diarrhea | 13 | Malformation of the heart | 3 |
| Atrophia | 7 | Dropsy | 9 | Malformation of the spine | 1 |
| Bright's disease kidneys | 2 | Dropsy, in head | 11 | Marasmus | 13 |
| Bowels, disease of | 1 | Dropsy, in chest | 2 | Measles | 4 |
| Bleeding from Tumor | 1 | Drowned | 2 | Mortification | 1 |
| Bleeding from Navel | 1 | Dysentery | 5 | Mortification of the lungs | 1 |
| Bleeding, from the Lungs | 1 | Enlargement of the heart | 1 | Old age | 9 |
| Bleeding from Womb | 1 | Epilepsy | 1 | Palsy | 3 |
| Burned or Scalded | 4 | Erysipelas | 3 | Premature birth | 10 |
| Bronchitis | 8 | Eruption, (scald head) | 1 | Pleurisy | 3 |
| Cancer of Womb | 1 | Fever | 7 | Parturition difficult | 1 |
| Cancer of Stomach | 1 | Fever, bilious | 1 | Rupture of the bowels | 1 |
| Carbuncle | 1 | Fever, puerperal | 2 | Scrofula | 4 |
| Casualties | 2 | Fever, scarlet | 30 | Small-pox | 3 |
| Consumption | 70 | Fever, typhoid | 6 | Spinal disease | 1 |
| Convulsions | 32 | Fever, typhus | 3 | Still born | 31 |
| Convulsions, puerperal | 1 | Fever, nervous | 3 | Suicide | 1 |
| Croup | 21 | Fever, Chagres | 1 | Teething | 3 |
| Conges'n of brain | 11 | Heart, disease of | 4 | Tumor, ovarian | 1 |
| Conges'n of lungs | 11 | Hooping Cough | 5 | Tumor on the brain | 1 |
| Conges'n of bowl's | 1 | Inanition | 1 | Ulceration | 1 |
| Conges'n of liver | 1 | Inflammation | 1 | Ulceration of the bladder | 1 |
| Constipation | 1 | Inflam. of bladder | 1 | | |
| Catarrh | 1 | Inflam. of brain | 3 | | |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 2 | Inflam. of bowels | 11 | | |
| | | Inflam. of chest | 1 | | |
| | | Inflam. of heart | 1 | | |
| | | Inflam. of lungs | 33 | | |
| | | Inflam. stomach | 2 | | |
| | | Inflam. of throat | 4 | Total | 471 |

| Wards. | | Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 21 | IX | 33 | XVII | 29 |
| II | 3 | X | 17 | XVIII | 40 |
| III | 4 | XI | 41 | XIX | 17 |
| IV | 16 | XII | 21 | XX | 37 |
| V | 23 | XIII | 10 | XXI | 25 |
| VI | 28 | XIV | 11 | XXII | 18 |
| VII | 23 | XV | 9 | | |
| VIII | 19 | XVI | 31 | Total | 471 |

AGES—Under 1 year, 142; 1 to 2 years, 55; 2 to 5 years, 39; 5 to 10 years, 22; 10 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 30 years, 35; 30 to 40 years, 49; 40 to 50 years, 31; 50 to 60 years, 31; 60 to 70, 15; 70 to 80, 15; 80 to 90, 3; 90 to 100, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 471.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 273; Ireland, 111; England, 26; Scotland, 4; Germany, 40; France, 6; Denmark, 1; Switzerland, 2; Italy, 1; Prussia, 2; British Possessions in North America, 2; West Indies, 1; Poland, 1; China, 1. Total, 471.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Hospital, Bellevue, 14; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 1; Ward's Island, 26; Randall's Island, 3; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; City Hospital, 5; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 6; Colored Persons, 10.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

## Another Divorce Case.

The following case was decided in the Superior Court, OAKLEY, C. J., presiding, on Friday last:

*Mary Kelsch vs. Barbara Kelsch.*—This is an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery. The parties have been married for twenty-one years, and lived together until the 30th of September, 1854. During that time they have had eight children. It is charged that at various times and places in 1852, '53, '54 and '55 the defendant committed adultery with Agatha [illegible]. The plaintiff, as is asserted, since the time of the first alleged adultery, has never condoned the offence.

The answer is a general denial. It also sets up as a defence the adultery of the plaintiff at various times between 1850 and 1853, and that recently the plaintiff has been living in an open manner with one Agatha Vols, who is his niece.

The first witness called was [illegible]

*John Hellinger* testified that he had seen Mrs. Kelsch [illegible]

*Nicholas Fischer* testified that he had seen Mrs. Kelsch intoxicated, and when in that state expose her person.

*Charles Miller* testified that he kept the Temple of Health; Mrs. Kelsch came there with a man; drank three times a glass; saw them on the back piazza; was in an exceedingly indecent and improper position; it was evening, and quite dark; the man's name was [illegible]; have known him for several years.

*Mr. Fouler* corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

*Mr. Clark* testified—Knows defendant; she kept house in Bayard-street; do not know of her living there more than two or three days; know Mr. Bradley; [illegible] seen him in company with her.

The testimony of the plaintiff was here closed.

The first witness called for the defence was

*Mr. Reidel*, who testified:—Knows the parties; has resided near them; has never seen any improper liberties between the plaintiff and any one in his house.

*Louisa Kelsch*: Am a daughter to the parties; Agatha Vols came to the house in 1850; father and mother slept together when she first came; after a while she did not sleep with him; it was about a month after; Agatha Vols did the work; had a key to the bed-room; I was present when the plaintiff inflicted violence upon his wife; my mother has come home one day drunk; some time father beat my mother when she came home drunk; once father was sick, and I saw the girl kissing him; that was all I saw; Agatha Vols and I slept together; after mother left father I slept with her; my father never instructed me what to say on this trial; he told me to tell the truth.

*Cross-examined*—I know that Agatha Vols is my cousin, because I have heard my mother, my father and my aunts call her so; at the time when I saw Agatha Vols kissing my father, he was dangerously sick; do not recollect any difficulties, except when mother was drunk; I have seen father strike her two or three times; it was for her drinking; when father was sick he had a doctor; I never saw any improper conduct between Miss Vols and my father.

*Mr. Wheeler* testified—Knows the parties; there was a young man who was a clerk, who once, when Kelsch was gone, came there; the shutters were put up; I looked through the shutters; I saw him and her together; next night I saw him come and go away late; the next night he came and didn't go away at all, as far as I know; I have seen her drunk and drop her child; this performance with the clerk was in 1850 or 1851; I am on intimate terms with both parties; I never have seen Mr. Kelsch and Miss Vols together behind the counter.

*John Kelsch* testified as follows: Am a brother of the plaintiff; Miss Vols is my niece; when my brother was sick he was too far gone to talk; I brought my own doctor to see him; I never saw anything wrong in Miss Vols; she is a modest, virtuous girl, so far as I know.

*Wm. F. Kelsch* testified: Miss Vols came to the house in 1850.

Mr. SEYMOUR for the defence summed up, criticising the nature of the plaintiff's testimony, and asking the Jury to believe that it was not probable, and asking them to look around them sharply, and to do justice calmly, fearlessly and correctly.

He was followed by the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Schaefer. He commented upon the fact of the intemperance of the defendant, observing that it was of all others that vice which led to all other vices. Her conduct with open and notorious—it needed no comment. As to the recrimination, that had fallen to the ground. If the Jury believed that the witnesses had told the truth, then they would find a verdict for the plaintiff. Many cases were to be found in the books, which showed that even circumstantial evidence, and that of a slight character, had been deemed sufficient. How much more, then, this? And looking at all the facts, and the relations of the parties, would it not be a cheerful verdict that they would give in favor of the plaintiff? A clearer case could not be established. For two years had this man been in prison. During that whole time he has shown himself honest and manly.

The Judge then charged the Jury that they would find, not a general verdict, but answer to certain questions. First: Has Mrs. Kelsch been guilty of adultery, as has been alleged? If the Jury believed the testimony of the witnesses then they would answer Yes. If they should thus find, then the other questions, as respects the legal facts necessary for a divorce, would come before them.

The Jury retired and were gone about fifteen minutes, when they returned with a verdict in full for the plaintiff.

## Supposed Murder by Poison.

A highly important investigation was held by Coroner GAMBLE on Saturday, respecting the murder of a middle-aged female, who was found dead at the residence of JOHN NUHN, No. 24 Rose-street. It is evident that deceased was poisoned to death with a heavy dose of prussic acid, administered by the hand of some person. The particulars of this horrible affair are fully detailed in the testimony here subjoined:

*Thomas Hylliard*, sworn: I reside at No. 24 Rose-street, in the rear; I am a private watchman, and was on duty night before last, and came from duty and got home at 7 o'clock yesterday morning; on coming in I went directly up stairs to my rooms on the second floor of this house; on my way I did not see or hear any person in the alley or hall of the house; my wife and child were up, and my wife was getting ready for washing; about 9 o'clock the woman, that was washing for us came and told me the man down stairs wanted to see me; I went down in company with my wife and also the washwoman; on getting to the room I found the deceased sitting on a chair in the same position as she was found by the Coroner; I took hold of her arm and felt for her pulse, and found she was quite cold and dead, and so informed the rest of the persons present; the man in the room with her said something in German to the washwoman, but I could not understand him; I noticed that deceased's shoes and stockings were quite wet.

*Solomon Hannmann*, residing on the third floor of house No. 24 Rose-street, in the rear, being sworn, says: Yesterday morning I got up at precisely 5 o'clock, and about five minutes after I came down stairs and passed through the hall to the yard to get some water; I went up stairs again and returned for more water; I went up and down for five pails of water, as I was engaged in washing; during all this time I did not see or hear any noise, or see any person in this room; after I had taken up the last pail of water, and was engaged in washing for near three-quarters of an hour, the small boy who was employed down stairs came up to my room and asked me if I would come down and speak to his master; I came down and found the deceased on the floor; found her, and the man was crying by the stove, [illegible] king; he said to me that this woman came in a little after 7 o'clock and [illegible] he opened the door, thinking it was his boy; and as he opened the door the deceased fell on the floor of his room; a few minutes after his boy came, and he told him to open the shutters and make a fire, saying he thought she would come to again; he then asked me what he should do with her, as he thought she was going to die; I told him I did not know, as I did not know the laws of this country; I told him I would go up stairs and tell the gentleman; I went up stairs and told the former witness, [illegible] came down with others; I cannot tell whether the man in the room was fully dressed or not, as I was too much confused; I could not tell whether the woman was alive, as I did not touch her; I was full half an hour in taking up the water, and during all that time I did not hear any noise; I have lived in this house 200 months, and the man occupied this room there; I noticed that her shoes, stockings and shoes were quite wet, and made a remark about it to Mr. Hilliard and wife.

*Louis Esterly*, residing at 121 [illegible] Delancey-street, sworn, said: I have been employed by John Nuhn for six months past; I generally leave about dark, and return between 7 and 8 o'clock; yesterday the upper shutters were open, and the door was unlocked; I walked into the room and saw the deceased sitting in a chair, and Wm. Nuhn standing in the middle of the floor, looking very pale, and appeared to be much frightened; the female was groaning and moaning considerably; Nuhn told me to make a fire, and said "When she gets warm she will get over it;" after I had made the fire and swept the room, he told me she knocked at the door, and when he opened it she fell into the hall; and further, that he picked her up and placed her in a chair, thinking she was cold and would soon recover; by his request I called a German woman down stairs; I never saw the woman before in my master's lodge; while the deceased was in the chair Mr. Nuhn felt her pulse, and at this time he had only his pantaloons, with his jacket and slippers.

### THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

*Beech Uhl, M. D.*, residing at No. 5 Bond-street, was next called and sworn: I have made a post mortem examination of the body of an unknown female now lying dead at No. 24 Rose-street; I found her sitting in a chair dressed in a pink cotton bonnet with a large cap, plaid woolen shawl, pink calico dress, two white petticoats, one quilted petticoat, cotton flannel drawers, white cotton stockings and low shoes; there were three slight abrasions on the left wrist and one slight one on the right little finger; the right eye was blackened, a bruise on the forehead about an inch above the right eye, the upper lip cut; she had bled from the nose and partly on the dress was spotted with blood; the hands of deceased were clenched, the pupils of the eyes bright and glassy; there were no other marks of external violence on the body, and on making the dissection I found the lungs collapsed and the heart filled with fluid blood, but they were in a healthy condition; on examining the stomach, it emitted an odor of hydrocyanic acid, and the mucous membrane of the stomach and a portion of the intestines were much inflamed; the brain was somewhat congested; the other organs of the body were in a healthy condition; in the stomach I found a small bottle containing cyanide of Potassium and several large bottles containing hydrocyanic acid, which were probably a solution of cyanide of potassium; I took the stomach, the contents, together with the bottles, to the New-York Medical College, where I assisted Professor Doremus in making an analysis of their contents; after a repeated and careful examination of the contents, gave evidence of containing a quantity of hydrocyanic; there were a number of yellow spots on the cape and other parts of the dress, no doubt produced by the fluid dropping on the garments; from the examination of the body, together with the analysis of the stomach, I am satisfied that the death of the deceased was caused by hydrocyanic acid, [illegible] to commence.

The man Nuhn was held in custody to await the action in the [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1855.

[illegible] Times and the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is published every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at [illegible] DOLLARS per annum.

THE WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. [illegible] copies will be sent for [illegible] DOLLARS.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

## The Albion and the War.

We find the following paragraph in last week's *Albion*:

Our weekly task would scarcely be complete, without our exposing another of the efforts of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES to prejudice the Allies in the estimation of its readers. In an editorial summary of the Foreign News by the *Asia* on Wednesday, our neighbor declares, on the authority of the correspondent of an London [illegible], that since the siege of Sebastopol commenced *sixty* [illegible] have deserted the British camp. Turning to another page of our careless cotemporary, we were relieved by finding the number set down as twenty. Errors of course will happen; but we have seen no attempt to correct this one. The plain truth of it is, that the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is obviously made "popular"—its own [illegible]—by *pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant* and [illegible]. We are glad to be informed by many educated, patriotic, and *intelligent* Americans, that we attach more importance than they deserve, to its frequent vagaries of this sort.

It seems we quoted the London *Times* as authority for saying that sixty British soldiers had deserted, while a paragraph from another quarter fixed it at *twenty*. We have never corrected the error, because our attention was never before called to it. If the *Albion* will tell us which number was accurate, we will set the public right on the subject. Meantime, we commend the discretion of those "educated, patriotic and intelligent Americans," who advise the *Albion* that it attaches a great deal too much importance to such trifles as this.

The Editor of the *Albion* occupies a difficult and delicate position. As the conductor of an English newspaper, in an American community, it is very often his duty to advocate English interests, defend English conduct, sustain English sentiments in opposition to the interests and opinions of the American people. He has always done this with ability, and generally without any violation of courtesy or good taste. It was natural that the Eastern war should stimulate his national sensibilities and render him more than usually sensitive to the utterance of opinions at variance with his own; and we were quite prepared, therefore, for more waspishness than usually finds admittance into his columns. We submit, however, whether he is not transgressing the bounds of propriety in making so very trifling an error as that which he notices above, the occasion for so sweeping and reckless an impeachment of the motives of this paper. We have never questioned the right of the *Albion* to hold and promulgate just such sentiments as it sees fit on every subject it may discuss,—nor have we ever impeached the sincerity or the uprightness of its convictions. It is published expressly and exclusively for a special class of foreign readers;—we have never intimated that its course was guided by the necessity of securing their approbation, or by any other motive than an honest purpose to sustain opinions honestly entertained. Are we extravagant in asking the Editor of the *Albion* to be equally tolerant towards his neighbors of the *American* press? We are not able to see the principles involved in the Eastern war, with the *Albion's* eyes;—we have no hesitation in believing that the reason is to be found in the fact that we do not view them from his position. Whatever he may deem just and proper in regard to us, we prefer to account for the difference in this way, rather than by assailing his motives and defaming his character.

## The War of the Allies.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

"Peace, a shameful and dishonorable peace, seems to us to be lurking in the secreted pages of that last treaty of Vienna. The *Morning Chronicle* sees already but a mere difference of *interpretation* of the four points as the only essential obstacle to peace negotiations. *That* difference may be got rid of in these few weeks of forced inactivity before the trenches. The moments are certainly those of a critical turning point.—DAILY TIMES."

When a writer is so free to make carping criticisms on all that is done and on all that is left undone with regard to the Eastern War, it seems only fair that he should openly lay down before the eyes of all the world his own programme, or what he would do himself if he were in the position of the Premier of Great Britain.

Please, therefore, to favor us with your exact views on this point, if you have any.

Sir, there are thousands of English and Irishmen who desire with as much earnestness the spread of liberalism and as much freedom as the *people* are [illegible] on the Continent of Europe, as you do. They [illegible] for or against the war as they think it will or will not, extend a more mild form of government over Europe. There are, however, few or none (in Europe) who, like yourself, deprecate alike both war and peace. Consistency, my dear Sir, is worth something in this world, and peace is worth more than the "cent of sympathy" which our nation has obtained from the United States in this war.

You have constantly told us that we cannot come successfully out of the war. Why, then, should our nation engage in a war of ten times the magnitude of the present war? To overturn every throne on the Continent of Europe?—to ruin more than half the merchants of Europe? In such case would not the Continent be more than ever a prey to the only strong united people of Eastern Europe, the Russian people? One would suppose to read your paper that the European Governments ought to have no other occupation than to set the people of their respective States by the ears, and, like the Kilkenny Cats, try to eat each other up. Persons who know the condition of the people of Europe much better than you seem to do, feel well assured that revolution would not end there in the successful establishment of Republican Government—and they are not prepared to aid in the rash and savage work of destruction of what exists, bad as it is, without some security for something better in its place. But suppose that we were prepared (which I am well assured we are not,) to revolutionise Europe, what aid would you and the American people promise us in such case? Regard for our own people would compel some considerable carefulness in so costly an experiment.

What compensation can Russia ever make us for the loss of the lives of those brave men who have already fallen in this most fruitless war? What compensation can the British nation ever make to the relatives of those who so nobly fell at Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann? I maintain it is not our "manifest destiny" to defend the weak against the strong all the world over, because in defending the poor Turk or Magyar we shall damage the poor Christian English and Irishmen ten times as much as we shall benefit the Mussulman or the Hungarian.

The French, in defending liberty in this country, brought about licentiousness in their own.

A MANCHESTER MAN.

REMARKS.

Our Manchester man is too sensitive by half. It does not follow because comment is made by the press in this country on the manner in which the war of the Allies *is* conducted, that we must *tell* exactly how it *should be* conducted. The point is that our English residents claim that we should sympathize with England, first, because her people are of the same blood; and secondly, and mainly because she wars upon despotism and oppression. It is not that we are unwilling to take part with our own blood, when it is in the right, that demur is made to this proposition. We do not doubt, if this were the only ground assumed, that it would be most respectfully, if not cordially treated. But when England would have us look to the despotism of Russia, as a sufficient reason why we should take *part against her in this struggle, she should* remember not to consort so freely with despotism herself. The alliance with LOUIS NAPOLEON is bad enough—humiliating enough we should think to a Sovereign of Queen VICTORIA'S standing and virtues—but to bring in the aid of the most absolute and meanest of European despots, FRANCIS JOSEPH, is certainly to place herself beyond the pale of Republican sympathy, in a mere struggle for the balance of power among despotisms.

Our correspondent thinks it hard that England should be required to fight the battles of Hungary and other dismembered peoples against the oppression of their own rulers. No such requisition was made; until in this war she put forth her strong arm against Russia, on the plea of vindicating the oppressed. The position was voluntarily assumed. If it has subjected her to Republican criticism, the fault is not ours. There are other oppressed peoples, of Christian blood, too, in Europe, beside the Turks. If the battle is for the weak against the strong, for liberty against absolutism, as absolutism for example, which would keep the iron heel of the despot upon the broken nationalities of Poland and Hungary, we should scarcely find a Constitutional Government like England—as with which free America is asked to sympathize—courting an alliance with that most despicable as well as treacherous power in Central Europe, which, above all others, has contributed most in armies and by alliances with Russia and Prussia, to keep these people down.

We pardon the slur of the Manchester man on *our own revolutionary struggle*. It is English all over. We shall never be forgiven the first success of our foresires against the "*mother country*." *If there be any alleviation* of the sting in the thought that the French demoralized their own nation by taking part with us in '76, our correspondent and his countrymen are welcome to it.

## How to Abrogate a Treaty.

Our Washington Correspondent, in a recent letter, suggests a disposition on the part of the Administration to advise the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by act of Congress. There is evidently some misunderstanding in the community as to the right of a nation thus to get rid of its treaty obligations; and there are those who do not think the precedent set in 1798, in the abrogation of our treaty with France, conclusive upon the subject.

It would seem as though there ought to be some other mode than war by which the weaker of two parties to a treaty, can get rid of its share of mutual obligation, if the stronger shall fail to fulfil *its* engagements,—else there would be no remedy for the weaker nation. The principle governing in such cases is thus laid down in *Wildman's International Law*,—a comparatively recent English work.

"A treaty is an entire contract. All its articles are dependent and have the force of conditions, so that the violation of any one of them is a violation of the whole treaty, and renders it voidable at the option of the party injured. Hence the United States, in 1798, declared their treaties with France to be no longer obligatory, because they had been repeatedly violated on the part of the French, and all just claims to reparation had been refused."

In other words, a treaty is deemed a sort of balance in which various interests of either party are placed in their respective scales. Each stipulation acceded to by one party is accepted on condition of something else to be conceded by the other party; and, of course, if any one of these conditions fails of fulfillment, the whole adjustment is thrown out of balance and the treaty falls to pieces—every single stipulation therein contained, being, so to speak, the key-stone which supports the entire arch.

VATTEL thus clearly states the case. Having first maintained the right of a nation to compel its ally to fulfill its treaty engagements, he says:

"But if the latter has no other expedient than that of arms, to force his ally to the performance of his promises, he would sometimes find it more eligible to cancel the promises on his own side also, and to dissolve the treaty. He has undoubtedly a right to do this, since his promises were made only on condition that the ally should, on his part, execute everything which he had engaged to perform. The party, therefore, who is offended or injured in those particulars which constitute the basis of the treaty, is at liberty to choose the alternative of either compelling a faithless ally to fulfill his engagements, or of declaring the treaty dissolved by the violations of it. On such an occasion, prudence and wise policy will point out the line of conduct to be pursued."

This certainly is plain common sense. If we apply the principles thus laid down to the case of controversy between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it will be seen that we have the alternative of either insisting on its execution by the former, or of declaring its abrogation. "It is only a question of policy *which* alternative we ought to adopt. Our interest and our self-respect imperatively demand that we should choose one or the other, and act upon the choice. It may not be desirable that we should acquire any dominion in Central America, notwithstanding the important interests we necessarily have there in connection with the Isthmian inter-oceanic communication; but, as the case stands, we are without the *power to choose* whether we shall or shall not accept the dominion tendered us by the Republic of Nicaragua, because we have agreed—in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—*not to exercise or assume dominion in any* part of Central America. And yet, while our hands are thus tied up by the Treaty, Great Britain continually *disregards her* share of the obligation. To use a homely illustration, our feet are in the stocks, while she uses her's freely to kick us to her heart's content. It is not consistent with our self-respect and our dignity as a nation, that this anomalous state of affairs should longer exist.

## The Texas Debt Case.

Complaint has been made to us that our editorial paragraph of the 26th ult., on the bill for the relief of the creditors of the former Republic of TEXAS, does injustice to the equitable claims of these parties. Such was not our purpose, nor can we see that the language employed in referring to the form in which the aggregate claim is now presented before Congress, is susceptible of this construction. "Either the United States ought *or ought not to pay the debts of Texas,*" we remarked, and if there are reasons to support the affirmative, we continued, they should be boldly and consistently acted upon. Our Washington Correspondent at the same time intimated the apprehension that the form in which the claim is presented—*i. e.*, adding to the original appropriation over two millions dollars, not directly as due to the creditors, but as a concession to the State of Texas for Indian claims—is calculated to weaken its strength in the House of Representatives. The original Senate bill was simply a recognition of the equitable right of the creditors to $8,500,000, to pay which it was proposed that the Treasury should cash the reserved $5,000,000 Texas Indemnity five per cents, due in 1864, and their accrued and accruing interest to the year 1864.

So far from intending anything like a doubt of the justice of the claim, our uniform course on the subject has been to enforce the duty of the General Government to settle the question promptly in some way, with or without the consent of the State of Texas, whose course has not been liberal or just in regard to the disposition of the reserved bonds. To this end we procured for publication, in October, 1853, the official opinion of Attorney-General CUSHING to Secretary GUTHRIE, and at the same time urged that the vexed question should be mutually and equitably adjusted at the earliest day practicable, especially on two most important accounts—first, because while suspended it leads to the charge of bad faith to her creditors on the side of Texas, carrying with it the implication of injustice on the side of the General Government, which has fallen heir to the Custom Revenues specifically pledged to these creditors; and secondly, because of the ability of the Treasury to pay off the claim, during its then (and present) condition of repletion.

In January last, reference was again made to the subject, and the extraordinary course of injustice by the State of Texas, through her Legislature, commented upon. The report of her Senate Finance Committee at the session of 1853-4 left no hope of relief to the Revenue Creditors of the late Republic, except through the action of Congress. That report proposed to relinquish to the people or the counties the taxes of 1853 and 1854, and to support the State Government on the interest upon the first half of the Indemnity Bonds; virtually signifying that with the second or reserved half, the State could pay off at an arbitrarily scaled rate the Revenue Creditors of the late Republic, and have a liberal balance left wherewith to make composition with other creditors.

It is quite evident therefore, that the Revenue Creditors must look to the General Government alone for relief, and no indisposition has been shown, either by the late or present Administration, to recognize their claim, while the authority to pay it to the extent of the reserved Indemnity and its accrued interest, is withheld by Texas, and the authority to pay in full, with or without her consent, rests with Congress and not the Administration. The case is not only a clear one, but demands the prompt action of Congress, equally on considerations of justice and public faith.

The full claim of these Revenue Creditors amounts, beyond question, with interest from 1850, when the debt of Texas was classified and audited, to more than the sum of $8,500,000. By the report of Mr. CORWIN to Mr. FILLMORE, the principal alone was decided to be about $8,270,000, and under the stricter construction of Mr. CUSHING, the principal of the debt having a lien upon the reserved Indemnity, under the Compromise act of 1850, was set down at $7,336,000, exclusive of the Red Back Notes of 1837, which technically could not be construed as "Bonds or Certificates of Stock" under the wording of the act, though clearly designed, as Mr. C. admits, to have been included in the original Compromise Resolutions of Mr. CLAY, which he quotes.

The question of amount resolves itself into these points:

1. Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration recognized as having claim to the reserved Indemnity the sum of $8,270,000, Red Back Notes inclusive, but excluding the 10 per cent. Certificates under the Texas act of February, 1840, ascertained to be $1,628,000.

2. The present Administration recognize as having legal claim to the Indemnity, the sum of $7,336,000, exclusive of the Red Backs, but including the Certificates of 1840.

3. The present Administration also recognize as having an equitable claim upon the Custom Revenues surrendered by Texas, the further sum of $2,596,000, Red Back Notes, which, by the wording of the Compromise act of 1850, are legally thrown out.

4. The principal of the sum acknowledged by Mr. FILLMORE is within $230,000 of the maximum in the Senate bill, while five years' interest added, at 5 per cent., would make the sum $10,335,000, instead of eight and a half millions.

5. The principal of the sum legally acknowledged by the Cabinet of Mr. PIERCE, is within $1,164,000 of the Senate bill, while *five years' interest added would make $9,170,000.*

6. The principal of the sum equitably acknowledged by the same Administration, is $9,932,000, without interest.

In this view of the case there would seem to be no circumlocution required in the bill before Congress to establish the amount of $8,500,000. The only question to be determined is, whether the acknowledged Revenue Creditors of Texas are to be settled with by the General Government—now that they have been denied justice by the State—to the full sum of their claim, or only to the amount of the reserved Indemnity Bonds and the accrued interest thereon since 1850. To whatever sum the Custom Revenues of the late Republic stood pledged, the Public Faith of the General Government stands directly or indirectly implicated. The settlement of the claim was by the Act of 1850 deferred to the State; but it *is now thrown back* on the General Government. Consulting both law and equity, the gross claim is nearly ten millions dollars, without interest. The Revenue creditors, all making common cause, ask for $8,500,000. The Treasury holds, including interest and the premium now offered for such stock, the sum of $6,550,000, already appropriated by the act of 1850. This will not settle the claim to the satisfaction of any party. The State would not relinquish her own right to distribute the fund, nor the creditors consent to have it go to Texas to be arbitrarily and unjustly scaled. The present bill, we understand, is not objected to by either. The difference to the Government is now $1,950,000, and this sum, if the question remains unsettled a few years longer, it is argued, would be absorbed by the accruing interest on Bonds, which the Treasury is every way able to anticipate.

## Brigham Young Averred to be Both Loyal And Honest.

"It will never do to give it up so," thinks Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Delegate from Utah. Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG has been abused long enough. Mormons have been charged with bearing little love to the General Government, *until it is time* to prove that there is a mistake about it. The Delegate, as he certainly should if he can, comes up to the rescue. Questioning the propriety of speaking on the floor of the House, (which is noisy, and for a new man, awkward,) he very wisely speaks in the *Washington Union*,—a better rostrum, over which the dome saves, not loses, all that is uttered, and bears it to the remotest listener.

He first proceeds to vindicate BRIGHAM YOUNG'S honesty in money matters:

By the twelfth section of the act of the 9th of September, 1850, entitled an act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the Territory, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of Government. That sum was advanced to Governor YOUNG in the month of July, 1851, and he has been unwarrantably charged with a misapplication of that money. Of that accusation a very simple statement will be an ample refutation.

On the 30th of September, 1853, Governor YOUNG rendered an account and vouchers, setting forth the expenditure of $10,273 49. Of this sum, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Comptroller of the Treasury, allowed $8,703 98, but disallowed $1,690 paid for services of various persons as a committee, and otherwise including traveling expenses on an expedition to select a site for the seat of Government. Mr. WHITTLESEY objected to it as an unusual charge, though its necessity must be apparent. However, that sum deducted, the balance amounts to $11,296 02, for which Governor YOUNG holds himself ready to account. The Indian hostilities, which have troubled the Territory, and other causes, have delayed the completion of the public buildings; but Governor YOUNG has given notice to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the best refutation of the accusation against him, that he will honor a draft at sight, if that officer of the general Government will draw upon him for the unexpended balance in his hands.

That done, BRIGHAM YOUNG'S loyalty is looked into. In answer to the many things current bearing on this point, and which have given the general impression, he quotes the opinion of Captain STANSBURY; which, unfortunately, by attempting to prove the excellent *personal reputation* of the polygamous Governor, weakens the value of the testimony.

The delegate says:

Governor YOUNG has never threatened opposition to the General Government or violence to a successor, nor have the people of the Territory of Utah failed to respect the federal laws. The language which has been perverted was the exposition of his confidence in the government of God, and the expression of his devout submission to the Providence which rules all created things. He believes that if it is God's good pleasure that he shall retire to a private life, or continue Governor of the Territory of Utah, distinguished station in the General Government and political preeminence among men will be powerless to change the designs of Omnipotence; and hence he has said, How futile it is for man to be solicitous about that which man cannot control! Will it be questioned that God rules in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth? Why, then, should it be deemed presumptuous in Governor YOUNG to give utterance to unquestioned truth?

The language which Mr. Delegate BERNHISEL says, "has been perverted" was extracted from the *Deseret News*, and the Government Organ of Utah; ignorant or learned who heard it, could not doubt its meaning that BRIGHAM would not surrender his governorship until a direct revelation from above should give him the order. No one would dream from reading it that he meant to intimate that the seal of Col. STEPTOE'S commission should be accepted as a heavenly revelation.

To the charge that Gov. YOUNG and the Mormons do not comply with the requisitions of the General Government, "So far even as to transmit a copy of their laws or a statement of their public expenditures," he replies, that it is untrue; and moreover, if it were true, that by special enactment of Congress that is made the duty of the "Secretary," who is appointed by the powers at Washington. He denies that Gov. YOUNG has any other military force than has the Governor of every State and Territory. He adds the statement of Hon. L. H. READ, late Chief Justice of Utah, regarding the maligned Governor, as follows:

I was received by Gov. YOUNG with marked courtesy and respect. He has taken pains to make my residence here agreeable. The Governor, in manner and conversation, is a polished gentleman, very neat and tasty in dress, easy and pleasant in conversation, and, I think, a man of decided talent and strong intellectual qualities. I have heard him address the people on the *subject of Man's Free Agency*. He is a very excellent speaker, his gestures uncommonly graceful, articulation distinct, and speech pleasant. I was extremely edified by his address and manner. The Governor is a first-rate business man. His private business is extensive; he owns several grist and saw mills, is extensively engaged in farming operations, all which he superintends personally. I have made up my mind that no man has been more grossly misrepresented than Gov. YOUNG, and that he is a man who will reciprocate kindness and good intentions as heartily and freely as any one.

He concluded with the anticipation that Col. STEPTOE will not dissent from Judge READ'S opinion. The delegate can speak with authority. If *he*, having long inspected the inner organs of that strange territory, augurs well of Col. STEPTOE'S prospects, we may accept the omen with confidence. Still, we cannot help wondering whether there would have been so much anxiety manifested to put BRIGHAM'S loyalty on exhibition if President PIERCE had shown a fear of meeting the late issue, and had left *the Saint still* to sustain the dignity of Governor. Was not BRIGHAM'S pugnacious announcement a feeler—an experiment to see if the President could be frightened! *Perhaps* politics are no purer there than elsewhere.

## Biographies of Living Men.

PARTON'S *Life of Greeley* has been made the occasion by every critic who has pronounced upon it for protesting against the practice of writing biographies of living men. We do not join in the protest. It is only a legitimate deduction from the old doctrine first promulgated when types were a strange thing under the sun, that a book is a thing which must be handled like a piece of precious china, or nursed like a sickly baby,—that no book should be published which will not be as good for the next generation as for this. It is the fashionable sentiment of a past age "left over." Wrinkled men of letters may believe it, but Younger America has discovered that a book may answer its purpose and deserve well of the critics, though it perish with its first editions and have no resurrection after its decease. He holds that a book is like bread,—like baker's bread that must be eaten the day it is baked, or like hard bread which is made to keep. Like fruit, some kinds of *good* books are of a perishable nature, yet cost no less, and are of no less intrinsic worth than corn which only depreciates after long housing. Then, there are some books which serve a good turn for a season and then cease from general circulation, but do not even then lose their value. Such are volumes of statistics, out of which we gather texts for present meditation and instruction, and the materials of which future historians will construct true theories of government and life. Of this order are the biographies of living men. They furnish much material toward discovering the character of the movers, and hence the motives themselves to the great changes that transpire in the world.

A biographer, say they who protest, cannot avoid flattering his subject if he admires him. Grant that it is so, but what is written is not indelibly written. Errors of statement in it are sure to be corrected; the reader accepts the book as one-sided. The fact of its being bound in covers no longer carries the assurance that its contents are true. Readers suspend judgment till they hear the other side, and for this they look to the critics—at least to that public sentiment which the critics chiefly make. The truth or falsity of the story is canvassed while the subject is alive, to be sure that its abusive errors are corrected, and while his enemies have no delicacy in tearing away the flattering untruths that it sets around him. Wait till a man is dead, and immediately a new law is in force—*that of the dead nothing but good should be spoken*. Then his name has been bequeathed to competent successors; the untruths must go for truths, and "what is writ" be writ unalterably.

If there is anything worthy of imitation in any of those about us, and, they consenting, have their points illuminated, we should be thankful. When men are dead their good deeds are lifted up, and we carve statues to remind youth of their good example. Why not consent to see their excellences while the living men walk the streets, better than statues, certainly, to impress youth, and far truer.

They indeed are to be pitied, whom even the best meaning biographers "take" alive. It is as if one should possess consciousness while the knife of the ardent dissector lays bare arteries and veins, and his hook draws up nerves from their coatings and muscles from their sheaths. It does not much blunt the pain, that the dissector goes into raptures over the beauty of the parts exposed. But if men are willing to be served up alive as Hottentots cut beef-steaks from the flanks of living cattle, we should not complain.

Whatever objection holds good against these live men's biographies, is equally good against autobiographies. In the one case, a man writes down his own story; in the other, some admiring friend, who strives to see him as nearly as possible as he sees himself, writes it for him. Both will be sure to flatter. For both we make allowance; and we take a grain of salt with each when we sit down to digest it. It was thought legitimate to write a life of CALHOUN while he lived, and several of CLAY and of WEBSTER. If Lord CARDIGAN or the Czar NICHOLAS should come to town, no one would think it out of place if we rummaged all our libraries and gave a page or two of the TIMES to a biography of the distinguished stranger. Where is the difference if, instead of printing it handsomely on a newspaper quarto, it be printed in larger type on smaller sheets, and the sheets folded more conveniently, ironed off, stitched together, put into a cover which is gilded and lettered on the back? The book is nothing but the newspaper dressed up in Sunday clothes, and sold at a dollar and a quarter, instead of a couple of cents. Don't hinder, then, the writing of biographies. Nothing is fixed, they say, until it is right. If the biography is very poorly done, it will soon sink out of sight and be heard of no more. If well done, it is only necessary, when the funeral is over, to add an appendix, and then the widow may have the early consolation of seeing her spouse's life reproduced. It adds to the number of books to encourage them; but in the reading world, as at our restaurant, we like a full bill of fare, though we do not expect to eat through everything that is written on it.

## A Good Week's Work.

Seven days have elapsed, and our Mayor sticks by his "determination." In these seven days he has done seven good weeks' work—seven good months of practical reforming he has consummated in this brief time, besides saying some things that were not called for, and assuming some prerogatives without any law to support him. Men feel more secure at night than in 1854. They fancy that "live men" guard their property, and waking men watch over them while they sleep. The times we are sure will grow easier soon—so far as is consistent with that rise of real estate which is sure to occur when good laws are maintained.

The Mayor—we take it that he is to have the credit—has made Broadway passable, secured open gutters for the liquid filth of the City to drain off to the sewers, made every star-bearer stand erect, take his hands out of his pockets, and keep his eyes open; reanimated scores of dead ordinances, made penalties look frightful, and provoked a study of the law. On Friday he hauled up a lounging officer, and reprimanded him for using disrespectful language concerning his superior. On the same day, he ordered the "Chief" to return to him the names of all his "detailed" men. He acts in all respects as if he intended to reduce the "Chief of Police" to the functions of a Mayor's Chief Assistant, and himself to assume—as the law directs—the chieftaincy over all the stars, great and small.

On Sunday *the liquor shops were shut up!* It is hard to believe it, but to a very considerable extent it was so all over town. If ever we are so happy as to get a Maine Law over our hard-drinking City, it would be our pleasure to have FERNANDO WOOD—such as he has been the past week—Mayor of the City. Our new broom has only to keep on sweeping as it has begun—save always such unlucky brushing into forbidden corners as when the Police Clerks were sworn in without being confirmed—to be pronounced, by all cleanly citizens, the very best one of the age.

## Amusements.

The most important and attractive entertainment of the week will occur on Thursday evening next, at the Academy of Music. That evening is set apart for the GRISI and MARIO concert, given in aid of the suffering poor of this community. To direct the attention of our readers to the mere attractiveness of this concert, is doing them injustice, for we are persuaded its object will outweigh all other considerations. But viewed simply as an occasion for rational enjoyment, there is wonderful inducement in the programme. Such a galaxy of talent has never before been witnessed on one occasion. In addition to GRISI and MARIO, we are to have Signorina DONOVANI, Signori BADIALI, SUSINI, FABRICATORE, SALVIANI, and Signor ARDITI with his magnificent orchestra. These artistes sing the principal gems from no less than seven different operas; the orchestra executing two overtures, and playing the full accompaniments to all the scenas, cavatini, &c.

The Committee have wisely put the admission at $2 to all parts of the house. Low as this undoubtedly is, (considering the Concert is one for charitable purposes,) it will realize from eight to ten thousand dollars, if New-Yorkers make a proper response.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—WALLACE'S admirable Opera of "Maritana" will be performed to-night, with the leading artistes as last season. An addition has been made to this excellent *troupe* in the person of Mr. HORNCASTLE, recently with NIBLO. He is an admirable *artiste*, and in every way an acquisition. What the PYNE and HARRISON troupe wants now to be perfect, is a contralto voice.

On Thursday, (the night of the Charity Concert at the Academy—which must not be forgotten,) "Cinderella" is to be produced.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Three well established pieces to-night—"A Morning Call," "The Sisters," and "Out on the Loose."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Rev. GEO. CROLY'S Comedy of "Pride Shall Have a Fall" is to be revived here to-night, with due care, and a cast that includes all the strength of the company.

On Wednesday an original comicality, called "Circe and her Magic Cup," will be produced.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This splendid theatre is to be invaded by an Equestrian Company to-night. After the performances of Messrs. SANDS & Co., the drama of "Luke the Laborer."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The temperance drama of the "Drunkard" in the afternoon. "Ugolino," and "A Cockney in China," at night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This evening the burlesque Opera of "Cinderella," with R. B. BUCKLEY as *Pedro*, G. S. BUCKLEY as the *Mock Prince*, PERCIVAL as the *Baron*, and Miss ELEANOR as *Cinderella*.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S SERENADERS.—Overflowing houses here every night to see the "Mummy," and hear excellent singing.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodions from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodions, (tuned the equal temperament;) prices, $40, $65, $75, $90, $100, $125, $130, $150, and $200. Each instrument guaranteed. Enormous reductions made from former prices.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE UNCONTRADICTED—THE incontestible superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

[illegible] Baltimore, Jan. 5.

[illegible] which it was [illegible] Judge Giles would deliver his decision [illegible] of the motion of MARTIN, for an arrest [illegible] a large number of persons assembled in the Court-room to await the result. As soon as the Judge entered and the counsel appeared, Judge GILES stated his reasons for denying the [illegible] of the counsel for MARTIN, and overruled [illegible].

[illegible] was then ordered to bring MARTIN [illegible], and at twenty-five minutes after twelve [illegible] appeared. He looked care-worn, and [illegible] labored under considerable emotion. He [illegible] within the bar until the Court called upon him and asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him.

MARTIN rose and in a tremulous voice thanked [illegible] and those engaged in his trial for the [illegible] against him. He would there protest his [illegible] of the crime of which he was charged. [illegible] the Court would exercise a spirit of humanity, and show all the mercy which its duty [illegible].

[illegible] then said: WILLIAM H. MARTIN, you have been indicted, as a person employed in the Department of the Post-office, for embezzling two letters which came to your possession, and were intended to be conveyed by post, containing articles of value, to wit: two gold coins, and with stealing from the said letters the said gold coins. You have been defended by learned and able counsel, who [illegible] pressed every point and every circumstance that could be invoked in your behalf, [illegible] a fair and impartial trial, you have been [illegible] by a jury of your country. There only remains for me the painful necessity of imposing on you the sentence of the law. The law of Congress, under which you have been tried and convicted, prescribes as a punishment for your offence an imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years. I deem the minimum punishment in this case sufficient to vindicate the public justice; to operate as a warning to all who may be hereafter tempted to violate the confidence reposed in them as officers of the Post-office Department, and at the same time to afford you, in the long and weary years of your confinement, every opportunity to seek from God (from whom alone it can be obtained) grace and strength to resist temptation when you shall be restored to intercourse with your fellow-men. You are therefore sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary, at hard labor.

After the pronouncing of the sentence MARTIN wept, but he was approached by the District Attorney, W. MEADE ADDISON, Esq., who commiserated his situation, and stated to him that he felt for him a deep sympathy, and especially so in view of the desolation which has been thus brought upon his family, and more especially for the sake of his aged mother. He told him then that if any circumstances should transpire to warrant his interference with the Executive, he would cheerfully join in a petition for the remission of a portion of his sentence. He advised him to exercise all the fortitude he possessed under the trying circumstances.

MARTIN was then removed to the Marshal's office, and shortly after was conveyed to the Penitentiary, to enter upon the imprisonment to which he has been consigned. Among all who were present a sympathy was manifested for the unfortunate man. Whether a writ of error will be sued out remains to be seen, as it is said the decision of the court is final, and the decisions of the Supreme Court are adverse to the carrying up of criminal cases on [illegible].

### Know-Nothing Convention.

*From the Pittsburg Gazette, Jan. 5.*

A Convention of the Delegates of the Know-Nothing Order of this State is now assembled in this city, and the magnates of the cabal are here from all parts of the Commonwealth.

We outsiders, of course, are not permitted to know what the secret conclave is about, so far as its members can prevent it; but as there are always some leaky vessels afloat in such a fleet, enough has leaked out to indicate what the Delegates contemplate or are engaged in.

It is a gathering, we understand, to take charge of the general affairs of the Order, from settling the petty squabbles that arise in Ward and Township Councils up to the grave affairs of the State. The quarrels among the faithful in this city are a portion of its troubles, but it essays, meanwhile, as we are told, to discuss (perhaps to determine) who shall be United States Senator, how Gov. POLLOCK shall manage amid the difficulties which surround him, what laws shall be brought before the Legislature and how worded, what shall be done with the Public Works, &c., &c.

So far as State affairs are concerned, it is, if these facts be true, an imperium in imperio—an empire within an empire—which blocks out the legislation of the State, and leaves to our representatives the simple task of registering its edicts. Judging from the vote for Speaker in the House, the Legislature would seem to be inclined to bow to this invisible dictation and suffer the momentous questions which concern us as a people to be settled by a secret cabal of men in whom the people have reposed no confidence and to whom they have entrusted no power.

Are the people prepared for this new method of governing? When they chose their legislators, they (apparently) did it under the conviction that Harrisburg was to be the seat of Government, and the Capitol the arena for discussing and settling the subjects of legislation, and it did not seem to be in their minds that an irresponsible and unknown band of men would venture to set the accountable representatives of the people aside as a secondary and subordinate body, and make them the mere mouth-piece of a power behind the throne.

### Naturalization Statistics of Baltimore.

*From the Baltimore Sun.*

The whole number of persons naturalized in all the Courts of the City during the year 1854 was 1,[illegible].

The whole number of persons who declared their intentions to become citizens during the year 1854 was 1,[illegible].

It will thus be seen that not as many persons were naturalized during the year as is usual preceding a Presidential election; the greater number obtained merely their declaration papers, the large increase being from the fact that many foreigners were under the impression that the Know-Nothings, if they obtained power, would not permit them to make their declarations. Some of the Courts naturalized more than others, in consequence of the Judges sitting for that purpose, and not having much other business to transact immediately preceding the Mayoralty election. The [illegible] of the number of persons naturalized prior to the election was far above the actual exhibit of the official records, from which the above is compiled.

THE ARMY.—The Army Appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives on the 27th ult., contains the following prominent items:

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of the army | $[illegible],606,906 |
| For subsistence in kind | 1,104,955 |
| For clothing, camp and garrison equipage | 374,870 |
| For regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department | 690,000 |
| For incidental expenses | 275,386 |
| For transportation of the army, &c. | 1,200,000 |
| For the manufactory of arms at the National Armories | 250,000 |
| For the Capitol extension | 325,000 |

The Montauk Cotton Mill at Sag Harbor, L. I., stopped running on the 26th inst., throwing about 100 hands out of employment. A change of ownership is contemplated by some of the present stockholders, and they, with the tight times, have brought about this change.

"GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH."
THE PRIZE MEDAL
Was awarded for the
[illegible] GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
[illegible] by the Executive Committee of the [illegible] New-York Crystal Palace, 1853,
And also by the
[illegible] OF ALL NATIONS
AT LONDON, 1851.
[illegible] by all respectable grocers.
ROBERT HOGG, No. [illegible] Pine-st., New-York,
Sole Agent for the United States.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
[illegible] PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
[illegible], Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

DUTCH POTATOES.—A lot of [illegible] for sale [illegible] by B. W. [illegible], No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

New-York State Military Association.—We are requested to ask all the members of the New-York State Military Association, and all officers desiring to become members thereof, to meet at the Astor House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.—This Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

Tickets of admission at two dollars for each person, (whether lady or gentleman, without any privilege for refreshments,) can be had at the principal hotels, booksellers' and music stores, and also of any of the

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. DePeyster Ogden, | Charles A. Stetson, | George Bancroft, |
| Charles A. Davis, | J. A. Westervelt, | J. W. Hamersley, |
| James W. Gerard, | Wm. Chauncey, | J. Watson Webb, |
| S. Livingston, | Horace Greeley, | B. Robt. Winthrop, |
| James W. Otis, | Charles P. Daly, | Major Macomb, |
| Edward S. Gould, | Junius T. Stagg, | John C. Stevens, |
| R. Lowndes, | James Phalen, | Wm. R. Babcock, |
| D. Dudley Field, | R. K. Haight, | H. J. Redfield, |
| Robert Benson, | W. Schermerhorn, | H. J. Raymond, |
| D. H. Haight, | John Jay, | H. W. Field, Jr., |
| Charles O'Conor, | John Bigelow, | Sidney Brooks, |
| Alex. Mactier, | Wm H. Paine, | Ogden Hoffmann, |
| N. P. Bailey, | Capt. Grafton, | Alfred Craven, |
| George P. Morris, | A. T. Robertson, | Royal Phelps, |
| Moses Taylor, | Hiram Fuller, | Wm. H. Jones, |
| G. J. Cornell, | Charles De Rham, | Robert S. Hone, |
| Adrian Iselin, | J. F. Penniman, | Jacob Little, |
| Geo. W. Coster, | Joseph Foulke, | Robert Emmet, Jr., |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Fred. E. Gibert, | Joshua Coit, |
| John Van Buren, | Winthrop Chandler, | Henry Ward, |
| Moses A. Beach, | P. Lorillard, | Chauncey D. Hurd, |
| Dr. J. Bowers, | C. F. Winthrop, | T. C. T. Buckley, |
| J. V. Fowler, | Samuel B. Ruggles, | T. R. Foster, |
| Wolden Pell, | L. A. Suarez, | George Baxter, |
| Denning Duer, | James Brooks, | George W. Brown, |
| Samuel Nicholson, | M. Livingston, | Charles A. Dana, |
| Eugene Kettletas, | Samuel Nicoll, | George Belden, |
| James Harper, | W. Hoffmann, | Dr. R. Kissam, |
| George Douglass, | John Cochrane, | John D. Wolfe, |
| R. Smith Clark, | John Treadwell, | Simeon Draper, |
| F. L. Waddell, | Samuel Whitney, | James K. Pell, |
| Horace H. Day, | Major Kearney, | Capt. Drayton, |
| J. C. B. Davis, | Henry A. Coit, | John P. Marsh, |
| Frederick Hudson, | Wm. B. Duncan, | R. W. James, |
| Wm. B. Astor, | | |

The details of arrangements for the evening of the Ball, the hour for commencing, regulations for carriages, &c., &c., will be published in future advertisements.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at [illegible] o'clock. A full attendance is indispensable.

JAMES DePEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
EDWARD S. GOULD, Secretary.

Eighteenth Ward Concert—FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The receipts being $700, the following gentlemen have been appointed a Disbursement Committee. They will also thankfully receive contributions of money or clothing from those benevolently disposed, in furtherance of said object:

WM. MILLER, No. 259 Third-avenue.
THOS. IRWIN, No. 139 East Twenty-first-street.
ISAAC F. SNOW, Avenue A and Eighteenth-street.
GEORGE JACOBS, Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.
ROBERT INGLIS, No. 189 Third-avenue.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Visiting Committee:

BENJ. FAIRLESS, No. 201 East Twenty-third-street.
J. R. ANDERSON, No. 212 Third-avenue.
G. W. FIELDER, No. 197 East Twentieth-street.
P. BERTINE, No. 237 Second-avenue.
THOS. McLELLAND, No. 322 Second-avenue.
J. C. VALENTINE, No. 24 East Fifteenth-street.
W. R. KNAPP, No. 189 East Nineteenth-street.
D. HAYDEN, No. 146 East Sixteenth-street.
J. W. FIELDER, No. 117 East Twentieth-street.
J. VAN PELT, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.
WM. MILLER, No. 161 East Twenty-first-street.
JEHU MOTT, No. 263 Third-avenue.
H. BRUSH, Station-house.
CHAS. MASON, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
J. D. SHEDEKER, Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street.
WM. LAIMBEER, JR., No. 57 East Twenty-fifth-street.
F. O'DONNEL, No. 222 Third-avenue.
ISAAC A. MORAN, Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
MORRIS DALY, Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 26 Lexington-avenue.

JOHN MURPHY, Chairman.
P. McFADDEN, Treasurer.
H. C. WINCHESTER, Secretary.

Eighteenth Ward—RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The following gentlemen have been appointed the Executive Committee for the relief of the poor of this Ward, viz.:

VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 16 Gramercy-park, 20th-st., Chairman and Treasurer.
PETER COOPER, cor. Lexington-av. and Twenty-second-st.
WILSON G. HUNT, Clarendon Hotel.
WM. K. STRONG, No. 40 Union-place.
WM. W. STONE, No. 27 East Twenty-second-street.
H. H. ELLIOTT, No. 15 East Seventeenth-street.
NORMAN WHITE, No. 1 Gramercy-park.
CYRUS H. FIELD, No. 86 East Twenty-first-street.
JOS. F. JOY, No. 65 East Twenty-second-street.

The residents of the Ward are earnestly requested to enclose their subscriptions without delay to the Treasurer, or either of the above named gentlemen.

Twelfth Ward.—Some of the inhabitants of Harlem and other parts of the XIIth Ward, taking into consideration the distress of the poor of the Ward this Winter, have concluded to get up a ball for the purpose of raising funds to alleviate their sufferings as far as possible, and are desirous to know who is willing to go in for this object. All who feel interested in the matter will send their names to RUFUS RIPLEY, Randall's Island, when a meeting will be called and the business proceeded in forthwith.

Mercantile Library Association.—At a meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association, held Dec. 28, 1854, the following ticket was adopted as the Regular Nomination:

*For President.*
FRANK W. BALLARD ... with ... A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
*For Vice-President.*
JOHN CREBAR ... with ... C. B. Raymond & Co.
*For Corresponding Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. GILDER ... with ... Lewis B. Brown & Co.
*For Recording Secretary.*
HENRY A. THOMAS ... with ... Bank for Savings.
*For Treasurer.*
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR ... with ... Central Bank.
*For Directors.*
FLOYD CLARKSON ... with ... Cornelia & Willis.
GEO. M. SIMONSON ... with ... Solelliac Freres.
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Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855.

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WM. H. BANKS ... with ... Warren & Co.

H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
WM. S. COLLINS, Secretary.

To the Whigs of the First Ward.—In accordance with the resolutions of the Whig General Committee, an election will be held at Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., to elect five members to each of the General Committees, and fifteen members as a Ward Committee, under the direction of the following Inspectors:

M. D. GREEN, O. W. BRENNAN,
H. N. SHERWOOD, WILLIAM ALLEN.
DAVID BLAIR.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855, at 8 o'clock. The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the Library Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will be opened at 9 A. M., and close at 6 P. M. By order of the Board.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

Life and Times of John Milton.—A Lecture on the above subject will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by CHARLES MATHEWS, A. M., being the Introductory to a course upon the "Paradise Lost." Admittance free. N. B.—The above lecture is recommended by Professor B. SILLIMAN, Sen., as "evincing vigor, knowledge of the subject, and discrimination in the selection of materials."

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 8.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—*Constantius the Great and his times.*
Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—*Substance and Show.*
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

New-York Horticultural Society.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WILSON G. HUNT, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

O. U. A.—LIBERTY CHAPTER, No. 15 O. U. A., will hold a public meeting in the Spring-st. Hall, No. 1[illegible] Spring-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8. Good speaking and singing may be expected. The public are invited to be present. Seats free. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Veterans of the War of 1812.—The Corps will assemble in full uniform at the "Star," on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to celebrate the Anniversary of the "Battle of New-Orleans." By order.

A. W. JONES, Commandant.

A Mass Meeting of the Shareholders in Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.—Will be held on the 17th inst., to decide on the final disposition of the $100,000 Gifts. Tickets can be had at one dollar each, at No. 663 Broadway, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

Bedford Lectures.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., will give a satirical poem, "The Money King," in the Central Congregational Church, near the corner of Fulton and Classon-avs., Brooklyn. Admittance 25 cents.

Seventh Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston. Admittance 25 cents.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young women, (Protestants,) in city or country: One a Scotch, who is an excellent servant in any capacity her services may be required; the other from the North of Ireland, and has been several years in London; would go as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. They are disposed to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 281 Bowery, for two days.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl of genteel address and tidy habits, as chambermaid and waiter. Can do the ladies' fine washing and ironing; assist in the laundry, and is fully competent in a private family or in a good boarding-house. No objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Will take $6 a month. Call at No. 220 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress, and will be found willing and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 76 2d-av., (old No. 84.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By three excellent cooks—colored, German, American; two experienced nurses—English, American; chambermaid—American; family seamstress—American; lady's maid—Protestant; man waiter—Protestant. To be seen at E. & S. P. Agency, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman as cook in a private family. Good City reference given. Please call for two days at No. 87 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

GIRL WANTED.—An intelligent and active girl, accustomed to the care of children, to take entire charge of a child 2½ years old. She must be well recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] Union-square, between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

TUTOR.—A Graduate of three years' standing desires board in a private family, and would employ a portion of his time as Tutor, as compensation. Address M. N. H., *Herald* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED.—None need apply unless qualified to write a neat business hand and transact business with dispatch. Address Box No. 608, Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant, giving references, and stating expectations as to salary.

MILLINER WANTED.—An experienced Milliner to take charge of a Manufactory of Silk and Lawn Bonnets. Also, a Porter, one who has experience in the Hat, Cap and Strawgoods business. Address COMMERCE, this Office.

FEMALE DOMESTICS AND FARM AND OTHER LABORERS.—May be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $2 per annum will entitle to ten persons during the year, if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female Domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

THIRTY GENTLEMEN WANTED.—With a cash capital of $10, to engage in a business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter, containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimen sent by return mail.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—In a jobbing-house; one of experience, and who can give the best of references as to character. Address Box No. 2,670, Post-Office, stating views as to salary.

LAWYERS.—A young Attorney desires a connection with some older lawyer, to take charge of Attorney business. Best of reference as to capability. Address WM. WINTON, Box No. 3,829, New-York Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—In copying letters, may be obtained by application to N. L. CLARK & Co., over Broadway Bank.

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BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes a well furnished room with partial board, in some private family of respectability occupying a house with modern improvements, where he will find a comfortable home. Location below 20th-st. Address LELLAND, at this office.

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ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 5[illegible] Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $[illegible] per annum.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. [illegible], dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)

DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 15th-st.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, in the vicinity of Court and Butler-sts., a lady's embroidered pocket handkerchief. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 65 State-st.

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One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the suddenness and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.
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NO. CLXXXVI., FOR JANUARY, 1855.

Edited by Rev. GEO. PUTNAM, D. D., and Rev. GEO. E. ELLIS.

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IV.—Life and Character of Rev. Sylvester Judd.
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The Proprietors of the Academy have generously relinquished their rights to reserved seats, and the house will be open to the public without restriction, on the principle of Niblo's Theatre; and no seats will be secured except the boxes, which, with the view of realizing the largest amount, will be sold at Auction, by S. H. and C. W. FOSTER, at their Salesroom, No. 41 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

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The most thorough precautions will be taken for the preservation of order, and for greater convenience, additional entrances will be opened on 14th-st.

The Programme of the performance will be published at an early day.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be procured of Messrs. William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st.; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 722 Broadway; at the Bookstores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Samuel Raynor, No. 76 Bowery; at Delmonico's, Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, Union-place and Clarendon Hotels, and at the office of the Academy on the evening of performance.

The following Gentlemen constitute the Committee:

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman.
OGDEN HAGGERTY, Secretary.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jonathan Sturges, | David Stewart, | Mort. Livingston, |
| William E. Dodge, | Wm. Curtis Noyes, | Daniel D. Lord, |
| Robert Haydock, | Robert C. Goodhue, | George F. Jones, |
| Horatio Allen, | Charles P. Daly, | Charles W. Foster, |
| Edmund Coffin, | Augustus Schell, | William Hall, |
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| Oliver S. Strong, | Cornelius Dubois, | Chas. M. Connolly, |
| John H. Gourlie, | Benj. R. Winthrop, | Edward Cunard, |
| William H. Macy, | Roe Lockwood, | Jas. F. Depeyster, |
| O. D. F. Grant, | Lorenzo Delmonico, | Philip R. Kearney, |
| Samuel Raynor, | Abm. M. Cozzens, | John A. Kyle, |
| George E. Butler, | William Young, | Richard Lawrence, |
| Alfred W. Craven, | Adrian Iselin, | R. S. Van Winkle, |
| Augustus Stotwell, | Charles E. Butler, | Wm. A. Hadden, |
| Geo. R. J. Bowdoin, | Fred. G. Foster, | W. Whitewright, Jr. |
| Moses Taylor, | Wm. H. Appleton, | Henry W. Ward, |
| William M. Bliss, | Wm. A. Kobbe, | Thos. Ward, M. D. |
| | Fred. Schuchardt, | John Bigelow. |

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—At the Academy of Music, corner of Irving-place and 14th-st., ON THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855. By Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, aided by Signorina DONOVANI and Signori BADIALI, SUSINI, FABBRICATORI and SALABERT. Signor ARDITI Conductor, and a full Orchestra and Chorus.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Overture—"Martha." By the Orchestra | Flotow. |
| 2. | Cavatina—"Ernani involami"—from the Opera of "Ernani." Signorina Donovani | Verdi. |
| 3. | Duettino—"Tornami a dir che m'ami,"—from the Opera of "Don Pasquale." Madame Grisi and Signor Mario | Donizetti. |
| 4. | Aria—"Infelice e tu credevi"—from the Opera of "Ernani." Signor Susini | Verdi. |
| 5. | Grand Scena—"Casta Diva"—from the Opera of "Norma." Madame Grisi | Bellini. |
| 6. | Romanza—"Quando le sere"—from the Opera of "Louisa Miller." Signor Fabbricatori | Verdi. |
| 7. | Quartette—"A te o Cara"—from the Opera of "I Puritani." Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signori Susini and Salabert | Bellini. |

PART II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | Overture—"Semiramide," by the Orchestra | Rossini. |
| 9. | Aria—"Il mio tesoro," from the Opera of "Don Giovanni." Signor Mario | Mozart. |
| 10. | Cavatina—"Largo al factotum," from the Opera of "Il Barbiere." Signor Badiali | Rossini. |
| 11. | Cavatina—"Qui la voce," from the Opera of "I Puritani." Madame Grisi | Bellini. |
| 12. | Serenata—"Com' è gentil," from the Opera of "Don Pasquale." Signor Mario | Donizetti. |
| 13. | Preghiera—"Fiato di giri tuoi, from "Mose in Egitto." Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signorina Donovani, Signori Badiali, Susini, Fabbricatori, Salabert and Chorus | Rossini. |
| | Conductor | Signor ARDITI. |

Price of admission to all parts of the house TWO DOLLARS.

No seats reserved except in the Boxes. The Boxes will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, by S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, at their Salesroom, No. 41 Broad-st.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ precisely.

Tickets may be procured of Messrs. William Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway; Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st.; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 722 Broadway; at the bookstores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; and Samuel Raynor, No. 76 Bowery; at Delmonico's, Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, Union-place and Clarendon Hotels, and at the office of the Academy, on the evening of performance.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
OGDEN HAGGERTY, Secretary.

GRISI AND MARIO.—GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Boxes in the Academy of Music, being FIFTY in number, and capable of accommodating about FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS will be sold for this occasion at auction, with the view of promoting the object of the Concert.

The sale will be made by Messrs. S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, at their Salesroom, No. 41 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

A plan of the house can be seen at the Salesroom THIS DAY, and until the sale.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman of the Committee.
OGDEN HAGGERTY, Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW
OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC POULTRY.
NEARLY $600 CASH PREMIUMS.
Which will be held during the week from MONDAY, Jan. 15, to SATURDAY, Jan. 20, inclusive, in
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

And will include the exhibition of all kinds of rare, choice and costly fowls—Pea Fowls, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Fancy Pigeons, Gold and Silver Pheasants, &c.

The First Annual Show of this Society presented a truly surpassing collection of valuable poultry, and the managers are determined to make the Second Annual Show a still more attractive illustration of the vital purpose of the Society to render universally popular a pursuit hitherto limited to the sympathy of a few amateurs, and thus encourage every possible improvement in a branch of American Industry so intimately associated with our ideas of domestic enjoyment. NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EXHIBITING SPECIMENS. Exhibitors admitted free. Food and water provided for all fowls on exhibition, and persons to feed them, without expense to the owner. Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent after the 10th of January, and will be taken care of, if directed to the "Poultry Committee, American Museum, New-York." All specimens should arrive on or before the 15th of January.

Admission to the National Poultry Show, including all the attractions of the Museum and Lecture Room, twenty-five cents. Children under ten, half-price. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

P. T. BARNUM,
President of the National Poultry Society.

IN AID OF THE DESTITUTE!
GRAND CONCERT.

A Concert of Miscellaneous Music, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, assisted by the members of various Choirs and several Amateurs and Professional Singers of distinction, who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid,—will be given in the Broadway Tabernacle, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

The price of tickets will be 25 cents, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be given to the

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
Under the charge of Rev. L. M. Pease.

Tickets may be had at that Institution, and at the principal Music Stores and Hotels.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION for the BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS, to be held at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855. Dodworth's Band is engaged. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and two ladies.

ANDREW L. BYRNE, President.
THEO. P. KELLY, 1st Vice President.
JAS. A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice President.
WM. LALOR, Treasurer.
JOHN E. McMENOMY, Secretary.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, and every evening during the week, the grand burlesque on the fairy opera of

CINDERELLA,

in 4 acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, Transformations, Tricks, &c., &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cinderella | Miss Eleanor | Dandini | G. S. Buckley |
| Prince | T. S. Waddleton | Baron | W. Percival |
| Pedro | R. B. Buckley | Allidoro | J. A. Basquin |

Fairies, Hunters, &c., &c. ... Company

Preceded by the Opera a superior Ethiopian Entertainment; and still adhering to this company's unalterable motto, "FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY.

Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce.

N. B.—An entire change of programme Every Week.

H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½, precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—No. 601 Broadway.—The largest collection of Anatomy in the world. Ladies admitted on WEDNESDAY from 12 to 4 o'clock P. M. Admission only 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY, [illegible] THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL [illegible]
In 5 acts, with [illegible] scenery, New Dresses, &c., and a most [illegible] CAST OF CHARACTERS.
[illegible]
New Burlesque—Mountain [illegible] with Victoria's Chimes, [illegible] of Cinderella, &c.
With the laughable piece of
SOPHIA'S SUPPER.
Miss [illegible], Mrs. Burton, [illegible] Mr. Moore, &c.
On WEDNESDAY—A new comedietta, called
CIRCE AND HER MAGIC CUP.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors opened at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7; [illegible], Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, will be performed the Celebrated Opera of
MARITANA.
To conclude with the Farce of the
TWO BUZZARDS; OR, BENJAMIN, MY FATHER, & PETE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. Boxes, [illegible] and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, will be presented the petite Comedy of
A MORNING CALL.
THE SERVERS.
De Courcy ... Mr. [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible]
To conclude with OUT ON THE LOOSE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; [illegible] Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, [illegible] will appear. [illegible] formed the Drama of
LOST SON.
Philip ... [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY, Jan. 8, revival of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. J. R. SCOTT as UGOLINO. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for this time only, the great Moral and Temperance Drama of THE DRUNKARD, as performed here for [illegible] times to admiring thousands. C. W. Clarke as [illegible] Middleton. EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, UGOLINO, in which Mr. J. R. Scott and Miss [illegible] will appear. CHICKENS IN CHINA. Bowbell, Mr. [illegible].
NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, Premiums $600—Jan. 15 to 20, 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW, Premiums $[illegible]—June 5, 1855. Admittance, 25 cents; under 10, 12½ cents.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON has engaged Botanic Hall, East Broadway, (near Market-st.) for a few evenings, to illustrate by lectures, facts and experiments upon those found susceptible in the audience. His new mode of practice for the cure of disease. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents.

LECTURES.—The Managers of Lyceums, Institutes and other Lecture Associations, who may desire the services of the subscriber, are requested to address PARK BENJAMIN, care of JOHN E. HYDE & SONS, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for Balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. 49 Wall-st.

JAMES PHALEN, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All persons having claims against the New-York Academy of Music, are requested to present the same on or before the 15th inst., to WM. H. PAINE, Secretary, No. 49 Wall-st.

## DRY GOODS.

MDE. BUTTRAY KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 120 9th-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—MOLENEUX BELL, No. [illegible] Canal-st., is now on his way to Paris, principally to select the latest novelties, which he hopes to be able to offer for your inspection early in the season. In the meantime, to make room for the New Styles, he is now offering the remainder of his Winter Stock, regardless of Price.
Handsome Velvet Cloaks for $[illegible].
Rich Satin Cloaks, from $15 to $[illegible].
Moire Antique, from $[illegible] to $[illegible].
And Cloth Cloaks, handsomely trimmed, from $[illegible] to $[illegible].
These Cloaks are all made in the best manner, and are of the latest styles.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES, DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—Urgent necessity compels me to dispose of my remaining stock of choice and fashionable trimming ribbons, galoons, &c., at half the price we sold them at before the holidays. M. H. LUTENER, No. [illegible]

DRY GOODS, LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, Napkins, black silks, brocades, [illegible] plaids, ginghams, prints, [illegible] curtains, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. [illegible] Catharine-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTH BUSINESS.
THE ADVERTISER wishing to retire from the trade, offers to dispose of his stock and the good will [illegible] business on favorable terms. No objection to [illegible] estate in this City or Brooklyn, in part payment. Address with real name, [illegible] office Daily Times.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., at No. 11 (room No. [illegible]) Wall-st., New-York, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Folding Machine (patented March 28, 1854, [illegible]), for [illegible] Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Spouting, [illegible] Conductors, &c., (any sized [illegible]) [illegible] joints. These machines are capable of [illegible] per cent. per day. All interested are invited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. [illegible]
WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. [illegible] with [illegible] investment of $[illegible] to $[illegible] [illegible] profits [illegible] Referenc[illegible] [illegible] communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

$1,000.—A YOUNG WIDOW wishes a situation as saleswoman in some small fancy goods, thread and needle, or embroidery store, where she can learn the business, with a view to early establishment on her own account. Salary no object. $1,000 capital would be furnished to a desirable party doing a safe business, for a partnership interest. Unexceptionable references as to character and competency given and required. Address W. J. A. F., Box No. 2,161 Post-Office.

OYSTER AND COFFEE SALOON FOR SALE.—For sale cheap, the stock, fixtures, and lease of the well known Oyster and Coffee Saloon in Williamsburgh, under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, first of South 2d-st., [illegible] a good business; sold on account of [illegible]. Inquire of J. POWELL, on the premises.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 257 Bowery, New-York.

A BAKER'S CHANCE.—For sale, a Bakery, with a good sized saloon attached, [illegible] a [illegible] reasonable terms, by applying at once to [illegible] TRUESDALE, No. 216 Greenwich-st., New-York.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES. WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
Warranted perfect time-keepers from ... $180 to $[illegible]
COOPER WATCHES.
Duplex and Levers from ... 125 to [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses ... 125 to [illegible]
CHRONOMETERS.
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers ... 125 to [illegible]
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.
Which run eight days with one winding ... [illegible] to [illegible]
ENAMEL WATCHES.
For ladies, some in hunting cases ... [illegible] to [illegible]
DIAMOND WATCHES.
For ladies, some in magic cases ... [illegible] to [illegible]
MAGIC WATCHES.
Which change into three different watches ... [illegible] to [illegible]
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,
And turn the hands without a key ... [illegible] to [illegible]
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes ... [illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS ... [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies ... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS ... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases ... [illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as ... [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as ... [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets ... $[illegible] to $[illegible]
Earrings, $2 to $[illegible]; Pins, $[illegible] to $[illegible].
Bracelets ... [illegible]
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses ... [illegible]
Gold Guard Chains ... [illegible]
Gold Chatelaine Chains ... [illegible]
Gold Vest Chains ... [illegible]
Gold Fob Chains ... [illegible]
Fine Gold Wedding Rings ... [illegible]
Gold Guard Keys ... [illegible]
Gold Fob Keys ... [illegible]
Gold Fob Seals ... [illegible]
Gold Thimbles ... [illegible]
Gold Pencils ... [illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils ... [illegible]
Diamond Rings ... [illegible]
Diamond Earrings ... [illegible]
Diamond Pins ... [illegible]
Gold Crosses ... [illegible]
Gold Finger Rings with stones ... [illegible]
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set ... [illegible]
Gold Studs, per set ... [illegible]
Gold Spectacles, per pair ... [illegible]
Gold Eye Glasses ... [illegible]
Silver Teaspoons, per set ... [illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set ... [illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set ... [illegible]
Silver Cups for Children ... [illegible]
Silver Napkin Rings, each ... [illegible]
Gold Armlets for children, per pair ... [illegible]
Plain Gold Rings ... [illegible]
Chased Gold Rings ... [illegible]
Silver Thimbles, silver tops ... [illegible]
Gold Scarf-Pins ... [illegible]
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. [illegible] Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 8, 1855.

ENGINE-LATHE WANTED.—Immediately, a new or second-hand Engine Lathe, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] JOHN DAVOL, No. [illegible] Fleet-st.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

[illegible]

*Van Vliet vs. Vanderbilt.*—This is one of nearly [illegible] suits brought against Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the owner of the San Francisco steamers, by passengers to recover damages for nonperformance of contract. [illegible]

[illegible]

OAKLEY, C. J., remarked that he had supposed that there was no doubt but that this section applied to such cases. [illegible] Motion denied with $10 costs.

[illegible]

*Newton vs. Newton.*—This is an action against Isaac Newton, one of the proprietors of the People's Line of Steamboats. [illegible]

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held all facts in the complaint, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded.

[illegible] it was assignable and had been assigned to the plaintiff. If these facts appear to the Court, although the party may have mistaken his ground of action, the action can be maintained. The plaintiff in this case might have assigned the goods alone. [illegible]

But it is not true that no right of action founded on a tort is assignable. If the action is such as would cause to the executor or administrator on the death of the party, it makes no difference whether it is called in tort or on contract. The case of Hoyt vs. Thompson (1 Selden, [illegible]) lays down this doctrine in the broadest and most explicit terms. It is declared in that case that "all choses in action embracing demands which are considered as matters of property or estate are now assignable, either at law or in equity. Nothing is excluded but mere personal torts, which die with the party. A claim, therefore, for property fraudulently or tortiously taken or received, or wrongfully withheld, and even for an injury to either real or personal property, may be assigned."

It was contended that the amendment of the 111th section of the Code, which provides that "this section shall not be deemed to authorize the assignment of a thing in action not arising out of contract," altered the old rule of law.

The right of assignment does not, however, depend upon the Code. The assignments of actions were left to be governed by the rules of the common law. The amendment of 1851 was inserted to prevent an erroneous construction which had arisen in some of the Courts. Some Judges had held that every action was assignable—assault and battery, false imprisonment, slander—in short, all actions although they arose out of mere injuries to the person. It was to correct this mistake that the amendment of 1851 was manifestly intended. At all events, this action is founded upon a contract not express, indeed, but a contract which the law has implied between the parties, and is, therefore, assignable.

Judgment affirmed.

*Vernon vs. McMaster.*—Per BOSWORTH, J.—Where an action was commenced before the Code, and continued after it, the costs arising previous must be taxed under the rules of the Code, not under the old practice.

SPECIAL TERM.

*Allaire vs. Haggerty.*—Complaint dismissed with costs, upon the ground that the settlement between the parties in April 1850, was complete and final, and therefore a bar to this action.

*Isles vs. Tucker.*—The sum of $2,950 paid by Isles, was the consideration to be paid to the defendant for one-half of his interest, not as an addition to the capital and the defendant had a legal right to apply the whole sum to his personal use. Ordered that the matter be referred to Mr. John L. Mason to take evidence and adjust accounts between the parties.

*Mechanics' Banking Association vs. Kiersted.*—This was an action on a promissory note. The only question in the case was as to whether the plaintiffs had actual or equitable notice of the off-sets which were set up in the defence.

A new trial was granted on the ground that there was no evidence to charge the plaintiffs with notice that there was no consideration for the note, or that it had been fraudulently put into circulation.

*Wigden vs. Law.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

*Brady vs. Riker.*—Demurrer to complaint overruled, and judgment for plaintiff unless defendant in twenty days put in answer and pay costs.

*Benedict vs. Ivener.*—This is a motion to strike out an answer as sham. Motion denied without costs to either party. Answers not setting up new matter of defence, but merely denying material allegations in the complaint, cannot be stricken out as sham. [Concurred in by the full Bench.]

*Mordaunt vs. Gascoigne—Same vs. Same.*—Judgment for plaintiffs upon the ground that answer is frivolous.

At the close of the last decision rendered, Mr. William Curtis Noyes, the counsel of the New-Haven Railroad Company, said that he had an application to make to the Court. There were, he said, some six or eight cases against the New-Haven Railroad Company, arising out of the over issue of stock, some going upon the ground that the stock is good and must be assumed by the Company, and others that the Company is liable for the overissue as for the acts of their agent. A case involving these points was last week argued. He referred to the case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. Harlem Railroad. The appeal from His Honor Mr. Justice Hoffman in the case of Bank of Commerce *vs.* Ketchum & Bement, would probably come up for argument in February. In respect to those cases against the New-Haven Railroad Company, he would say that probably none of them would be ready before that term. He would suggest that all these cases be heard together, and that the decision in the Mechanics' Bank vs. Harlem Railroad Company be deferred until the other cases could be argued. All parties would then have an opportunity to present their views. He would also suggest that these cases be argued before the full Bench, if possible, as they involved questions of the utmost importance.

Mr. Van Winkle, the counsel for the Mechanics' Bank, made some objections to the delay. The Chief Justice, however, remarked that he had considered it a matter of course where cases involving the same points arose, that they be argued together. He supposed no formal order was necessary, but if the remaining cases were prepared and brought forward within a reasonable time, he thought it the best course to pursue.

The whole matter will therefore probably come up for a long and elaborate argument in February.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

*Victor G. Audubon vs. Eli French.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The affidavit on which the defendant was originally held to bail contained the charge of concealing facts relating to the defendant's [illegible], and an allegation of falsely [illegible] that he expected money from Philadelphia. The latter representation was not, however, shown to be false, and the only ground, therefore, was the fraudulent concealment. Without saying how far a man is bound to disclose his circumstances when borrowing money, it appears to me that when the system of borrowing has been continued for some time, both of money and endorsements, and those endorsements repeatedly made for the purpose of renewing or extending former paper about to become due at the time, the creditor has enough of the knowledge of the defendant's situation to put him on his guard and lead him to make proper inquiries; and in the absence of such inquiries, that he has no right to complain of the defendant as guilty of fraud for not making known the exact condition of his affairs.

In addition to this the defendant denies that at the time he knew of his insolvency, or contemplated making the assignment; on the contrary, he supposed himself able to go on, and intended to meet the engagements with the plaintiff. The fraudulent allegations are disproved, and the order for arrest should be vacated, on the defendant's stipulating not to sue. Costs of motion $10, to abide event.

*William H. Merritt vs. Martin Thompson.*—INGRAHAM, F. G.—The defendant by his answer admits that, after deducting all his alleged counterclaims, there remains a balance due to the plaintiff, and such balance amounts to $3,675 34. To this part of the claim no defence is set up, and the plaintiff now moves that the defendant be ordered to pay over such moneys, and that so much of the money now deposited in Court be paid over therefore.

For the reasons why in such cases the motion should be granted, I refer to the opinion in the case of Meyers *vs.* Trimble, et al., decided this day at Special Term.

It is objected by the defendant, in addition to other objections therein referred to, that in this case a difference of interest will accrue in favor of the defendant on his counter claim in consequence of the money being deposited in the Trust Company under an order of the Court at a low rate of interest. The objection is unavailing. The money in the Trust Company was not placed there at the request of the plaintiff, but of the defendants, and, if the interest is small, the plaintiff only receives at that rate on this order. The defendant has no right to object to what was done at his request, and if it were otherwise the defendant has security in the bond given on the injunction sufficient to protect him against loss on the counter claim.

The motion must be granted.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 80 bbls. sold, at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 121 bbls. Pearls, and 451 bbls. Pots, together 572 bbls. Exports of all kinds, during 1854, equal to 13,194 bbls.

COFFEE—Is saleable and firm. The day's business includes 50 pkg. Government Java, at 13½c.; 50 Maracaibo, at 10½c.; 30 bags Jamaica, at private contract, and 450 Rio, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The demand is moderate, at former rates, including new Sheathing, at 29½c.@30c.; Yellow Metal, at 25c.@26½c.; and old Sheathing, at $18c.@18½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at previous full rates. The day's sales add up 2,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Middling | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Middling Fair | 9 | 9 | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| Fair | 9¼ | 9½ | 10 | 10¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more sought after, and as there is less pressing upon the market, the tendency of prices is, if anything, in favor of sellers. The day's transactions reach 6,800 bbls. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine No. 2 | $8 25 @$8 75 |
| Ordinary State | 9 37½ @ 9 50 |
| Straight State | 9 50 @ 9 12½ |
| Favorite State | 9 12½ @ 9 25 |
| Mixed Western | 9 25 @ 9 37½ |
| Common to Good Indiana and Michigan | 9 37½ @ 9 50 |
| Fancy Michigan | 9 50 @ 9 62½ |
| Common to Good Ohio | 9 25 @ 9 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 9 50 @ 9 75 |
| Extra Ohio | 9 75 @ 11 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 9 75 @ 10 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 9 75 @ 10 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 00 @ 12 50 |

Towards the close there was not much to be had at our lowest quotations. The sales of Canadian comprise 1600 bbls., at $9 in bond, and $10 free, ℔ bbl., showing an advance [illegible]. Southern is doing better,—1,500 bbls. found buyers at $9 37½@$10 for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged. Total exports from New-York during 1854: 908,880 bbls. Wheat Flour; 16,[illegible] bbls. Rye Flour, with 61,[illegible] bbls. and [illegible] puncheons Corn Meal.

FRUIT—Since the [illegible] only a limited business has been transacted in Raisins at $2 [illegible] for Layer, $2 [illegible] for dry Bunch, and $2 25 for wet dried do., ℔ box. Other articles are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce and still held above the limits of purchasers. Rye, Barley, and Oats remain about the same as previously reported. Corn is in moderate stock and much wanted at enhanced prices. This day's sales consist of about 26,000 bushels at $1 05 for Western mixed, in store; and $1 04@$1 06 for Southern yellow, mostly to arrive next week at the inside quotations. Exports from New-York during 1854: 3,077,341 bushels Wheat, 394,899 bushels Rye, 76,101 bushels Oats, and 5,768,138 bushels Corn.

HAY—There were 1,300 bales River disposed of at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that the receipts of Hides this week have been very limited, but fully equal to the demand, which, as is usual during the Winter, is quite light. We have commenced the year with a moderate stock, of which nearly one-half are Orinocos, mostly still afloat, and part are not offered at present rates. With moderate receipts, and the usual consumptive demand, prices will probably remain without any material change during the Winter. The stocks in neighboring markets are light, which must have its influence on ours, as New-York usually takes the surplus of all and regulates the price. The tanning interests of this City amounts to $6,000,000, which is an increase of 50 ℔ cent. within the last twelve years, which is neighboring cities it has fallen off. The total imports to the United States during 1854 was 2,669,000 hides, against 2,350,000 the year before. The number of hides gone into consumption in New-York, Salem, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in 1854, was 2,299,000, against 2,379,000 in 1853, showing an increase of 20,000 hides while the stock in first hands at the different ports is 190,000, and that on the first of last year was 6,000, which gives an increase in stock this year over last of 114,000 hides.

Receipts of the week are: Per *Mary A. Forrest*, from Monte Video, 6,268 hides; *Ilva*, from Maracaibo, 2,476, and 500 from the West Indies and Southern ports, making an aggregate for the week of of 11,244 hides. Sales comprise, 2,414 Dry Montevideo, 26 lbs., at 19½c. 6 mos., usual selection; 171 do. Buenos Ayres, 24½ lbs., at 19½c., do.; 500 do. Porto Cabello, 19½ lbs., at 15½c., do.; 4,300 Orinoco, 20½ lbs., at 17c., 6 mos., less 1 ℔ c., do.; 1,300 do. do. 20½ lbs., at 17c., do. do.; 575 do. Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 15c., 6 mos., as they run; 840 do. do. (from Curacoa,) 20 lbs., at 15c., do. do.; 200 do. Savanilla, 24 lbs., at 15½c., do. do.; 500 do. Port au Platt, 20 lbs., at 13c., do. do.; 500 do. Southern, 17 lbs., at 11@11½c., cash, do.; 1,131 do. Salted Maranham, 24½ lbs., at 13½c., cash, less 5 ℔ c., usual selection; 1,629 green Salted Ceara, 45 lbs., at 7½c., 6 mos.; 700 do. do. Bermuda, 68 lbs., 7½c. cash, less 4 ℔ c.; 300 do. do. Virginia Slaughter, 30 lbs., at 6½c., do. do.; 100 do. do. Southern, 40 lbs., at 6½c., do. do.

Stock on hand of Dry Ox and Cow Hides is 51,000, consisting of 13,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; 3,500 dry Rio Grande; 24,727 dry Orinoco; 5,460 dry African (3,650 have been shipped East); 1,387 dry Tampico; 400 dry Curacoa; 2,500 dry Maracaibo; 4,470 salted Ceara and Para; 3,600 dry Southern and Texas; 300 dry St. Domingo; 570 dry Demerara and Jamaica; 1,200 dry Truxillo; 1,650 salted Buenos Ayres.

Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Kanawal*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,800 hides; the *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the *Vonder*, from Maranham, with 3,000 hides.

HOPS—Some 54 bales now changed hands at 33c.@35c. ℔ lb. Stock, very moderate.

IRON—Scotch Pig is slowly selling at $31@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are coming forward in small quantities; but are not in very brisk request at $1 50, cash, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Holders ask rather higher rates, but the demand is limited and quotations are nominal.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that the "business has been very quiet this week, and sales are lighter than they have been since last Summer. As the receipts are very small, less than the sales, the stock has diminished this week, and is now 122,000 sides Hemlock, and 23,200 do. Oak. The trade generally are firm at my quotations; some sales, however, have been made at less. The market is in a very unsettled state, there being but little inquiry. Sales of Hemlock, 29,574; and 2,750 do. Oak. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good heavy, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Oronoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Oronoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@22c.—on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland is inactive, at 85c. for common, and $1 12½ for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is moderately active and steady. 370 bbls. were disposed of to-day, at 26c.@27c. ℔ gallon. The New-Orleans *Price Current* of the 30th ult. reports: "This week's sales embrace 7,000 bbls., taken for Atlantic ports, the West, &c., and the closing quotations are for Inferior and Fermenting to Fair, 14c.@15c., Good to Choice, 15½c.@16½c. ℔ gallon. We are not advised of any further sales on plantation since that noticed in the early part of the week, at 13½c. ℔ gallon in the cisterns, which seems to have been the uniform rate since the opening of the market. Arrived since the 20th inst., 3,945 bbls. Total receipts of the week, 7,062 bbls. Cleared since the 20th inst., for New-York, 3,350; Boston, 2,501; Baltimore, 170; Charleston, 1,140 bbls. Total exports of the week, 7,169 bbls."

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and languid at $3 87½@$4 ℔ 280 lbs. Sales were made of 200 bbls. Spirits do. at 44c. cash, in shipping order, ℔ gallon; 50 bbls. Tar at $2 75 ℔ bbl.; 700 bbls. No. 2 fine Resin at $2 12½ ℔ 280 lbs.; with small lots of Common Resin at $1 85 ℔ bbl., delivered. Exports from New-York during 1854: 135,614 bbls. Crude Turpentine; 86,300 bbls. Spirits do.; 33,319 bbls. Tar; and 449,304 bbls. Resin.

OILS—The market is quiet, but steady for all descriptions. No important sales transpired to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so active, but is a shade firmer. The day's sales consist of near 2,000 bbls., at $12 for Mess, and $13 12½@$13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. The latter is very rare. Dressed Hogs have not varied much. Cut Meats are selling slowly at former rates. The sales of Bacon include 250 boxes short and long middles, bone in, at 6¼c.; and 100 boxes singed sides at 9c. [illegible] Lard is brisk and steady; with sales of 550 bbls. at 10c.@10½c., and 75 kegs at 10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is unchanged. There were 300 bbls. taken at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 75 @$11 25 for do. Mess. $15 25 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$16 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, and Cheese, appear as previously reported. Exports from New-York during 1854: 117,021 bbls. Pork; 72,409 pkgs. Beef; 207,273 kegs Lard; 18,781,100 lbs. Hams and Bacon; 2,258,700 lbs. Butter; 4,957,900 lbs. Cheese.

RICE—About 350 tcs. good to choice, found purchasers at $4@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs., the latter being an extreme rate.

SALT—The demand is moderate, and with a reduced supply prices are firmer. We may now quote Ashton's Liverpool Fine at $1 57½@$1 60; other brands at $1 37½; Liverpool Ground at $1 05@$1 07½, ℔ sack; Turk's Island at 50c.; St. Ubes at 33c.@34c.; and Cadiz and Lisbon at 27c.@28c. ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus:

"GOAT—The market is inactive, with a fair supply of Curacoa. I notice sales of 30 bales at 48c., six months.

DEER—There are no Foreign Skins in the first hands, and only a few small parcels of Domestic. I notice sales of 113 bales Angostura at 40c. less 1 ℔ cent. for cash, a small parcel of Florida at 30c., and 30300 lbs. Texas at 17c. cash."

SOAP—There were 80 boxes Castile bought at 11½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in, in part for shipment, and have remained firm. The day's sales comprise 450 hhds. New-Orleans, at 4¼c.@5½c.; 25 hhds. Cuba, to the trade, at 4½c.@4¾c., and 300 hhds. do. in bond for export to Holland at 4c., the latter cash, ℔ lb. The New-Orleans *Price Current* of the 30th ult. gives the sales for the week ending with the 29th ult. at 3,800 hhds., taken for the West, the North, and our neighboring ports, and we quote as follows: Inferior, 3½c.@3c.; Common, 3½c.@4c.; Fair to fully fair, 3½c.@4c.; Prime, 4½c.@4¾c.; Choice, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clarified, 4½c.@6c.; Refined, 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

Arrived since the 20th inst. 1,685 hhds. Total receipts of the week 3,955 hhds. Cleared since the 20th inst. for New-York, 2,023; Boston, 330; Baltimore, 210; Charleston, 220; Texas, 13 hhds. Total exports of the week, 4,300 hhds., 139 bbls.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. Prime transpired to-day at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

TIN—The inquiry is very limited and prices are rather languid. We quote ½ X Plates at $10 62½@$10 75 ℔ box; Banca at 26c.@27c., and Straits at 24c.@25c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 35c.@37c., cash and short time, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 27,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 4d.; 1,300 pkgs. Provisions at 2s.@3s. 3d for Pork, and 2s. 6d.@3s. 0d. for Beef; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 27 bales Hair at 12s. 6d., and 50 tons Tallow at 15s. ℔ ton. For London the shipments embraced 150 pkgs. dead weight at 20s. 0d.@25s. ℔ ton; 500 bbls. Turpentine at 2s. 9d., and some tierces Beef at 4s. 6d. For Havre the engagements were very light at $6@$7 for Ashes; $7 for Rice, and $8 for measurement goods ℔ ton; ½c. for Hops and Whalebone, and ¼c. for Cotton ℔ lb. Liquids were quoted at 3½c. ℔ gallon. For Marseilles we quote liquids at 3c.@4c. ℔ gallon; Provisions at $1 ℔ bbl. For other European ports nothing new transpired. For California there are some 14 vessels up, and freights are offered sparingly at 25c.@35c. for measurement goods ℔ foot. For Australia there are 5 vessels advertised, with a small amount of freight offering at 35c.@40c. for measurement goods ℔ foot. Lumber is quoted at $30@$35 ℔ M. feet.

The latest charters have been: A ship to Valparaiso and Callao, $18 and $20; new ship *Georges*, 791 tons, 18 mos., $1 50 ℔ ton, the charterers to victual and man her; a Danish bark from Charleston to Copenhagen, Paddy, 10d.; a Br. brig to Bristol, Eng., Rosin, 3s.; Spirits Turpentine, 5s., and Heavy Goods or Provisions, 2s. 6d.; a Br. brig, 180 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, $1,800; a brig, same voyage, Sugar, 40 cents and $3; three brigs and a schooner to Havana, Box Shooks, 20c.; a schooner from Frontera to New-York, Wood, $10; another, 120 tons, to a port in Mexico and back, $1,750; another 120 tons, to Truxillo and back, $1,200; another to St. Kitts, $400, and back from Port au Prince, $650; another to Mariegalante, Guad., Lumber, $8; another from Jacksonville to St. Kitts, Lumber, $650; a brig and a schooner from Charleston to New-York, White Oak Timber, $12; a schooner from North Carolina to New-York, Shingles, $5 for two feet and $7 for three feet; a ship, 850 tons, a 20 months' voyage [illegible]

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the Pacific, thence to the East Indies and England; another from Mobile to Liverpool, thence to Antwerp, Cotton; a brig, to Malaga, and one now at Messina [illegible] from Norfolk to Trinidad, F. S., Staves, on terms not made public.

**Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports.**

*Exclusive of Specie for the week ending Jan. 5, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:*

FLOUR.

| | 1854. Bbls. | 1854. Value. | 1855. Bbls. | 1855. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 19,932 | $192,713 | 6,660 | $60,949 |
| London | 12,458 | 83,632 | 500 | 4,375 |
| Cork | 150 | 1,300 | — | — |
| Gloucester | 906 | 8,343 | — | — |
| Antwerp | 1,936 | 14,191 | — | — |
| Rotterdam | — | — | 30 | 300 |
| Havre | 24,723 | 171,571 | — | — |
| Marseilles | 1,923 | 13,762 | — | — |
| Venezuela | 725 | 6,970 | — | — |
| Hayti | 175 | 1,380 | — | — |
| New-Granada | 100 | 760 | — | — |
| Porto Rico | — | — | 360 | 3,421 |
| French W. Indies | — | — | 104 | 950 |
| Danish W. Indies | 478 | 3,600 | 260 | 2,725 |
| British W. Indies | 251 | 1,930 | 700 | 7,246 |
| British N. America | 338 | 2,445 | 1,380 | 12,474 |
| China | 50 | 400 | — | — |
| Total for the week | 63,463 | $493,212 | 9,045 | $82,646 |
| Total in Dec. | 260,121 | 2,024,574 | 63,398 | 636,390 |
| Total in Nov. | 345,030 | 2,443,866 | 45,326 | 460,085 |
| Total in Oct. | 246,046 | 1,575,238 | 41,746 | 345,462 |
| Total in Sept. | 156,850 | 1,089,280 | 24,453 | 429,059 |
| Total in Aug. | 120,414 | 750,220 | 29,130 | 286,497 |
| Total in July | 202,300 | 1,187,760 | 88,154 | 737,623 |
| Total since 1st July | 1,405,365 | $9,488,943 | 289,251 | $2,989,661 |

WHEAT.

| | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 18,884 | $33,347 | 5,781 | $12,167 |
| London | 6,186 | 11,216 | — | — |
| Gloucester | 22,041 | 40,900 | — | — |
| Falmouth | 10,636 | 19,386 | — | — |
| Cork | 4,156 | 7,636 | — | — |
| Galway | 4,976 | 8,718 | — | — |
| Havre | 34,416 | 60,636 | — | — |
| Marseilles | 900 | 1,752 | — | — |
| Antwerp | 46,710 | 76,621 | — | — |
| Total for the week | 152,696 | $262,012 | 5,781 | $12,167 |
| Total in December | 1,036,370 | 2,050,032 | 91,230 | 181,359 |
| Total in November | 1,402,517 | 2,229,746 | 21,306 | 44,451 |
| Total in October | 1,450,268 | 2,142,756 | 24,053 | 49,848 |
| Total in September | 866,036 | 1,150,186 | — | — |
| Total in August | 294,678 | 601,487 | 66,101 | 107,651 |
| Total in July | 751,786 | 935,616 | 130,684 | 265,365 |
| Total since 1st July | 5,063,168 | $9,370,619 | 498,176 | $744,306 |

COTTON.

| | Bales. | Value. | Bales. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 1,801 | $81,700 | 4,685 | $194,289 |
| Bremen | — | — | 589 | 22,830 |
| Marseilles | 48 | 2,005 | 19 | 709 |
| Rotterdam | — | — | 91 | 3,815 |
| Havre | 1,410 | 65,700 | 670 | 26,809 |
| Antwerp | 443 | 19,093 | 50 | 1,806 |
| Total for the week | 3,202 | $168,508 | 5,945 | $250,533 |
| Total in December | 13,774 | 661,203 | 23,354 | 947,305 |
| Total in November | 19,161 | 847,408 | 11,308 | 467,619 |
| Total in October | 22,723 | 1,082,163 | 21,140 | 864,258 |
| Total in September | 26,655 | 1,266,272 | 18,954 | 740,557 |
| Total in August | 15,226 | 752,457 | 22,351 | 905,949 |
| Total in July | 21,226 | 1,030,250 | 25,939 | 1,226,530 |
| Total since 1st July | 128,057 | $6,107,003 | 129,653 | $5,723,716 |

CORN.

| | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 23,613 | $20,500 | 121,130 | $109,919 |
| Cork | 11,277 | 9,814 | — | — |
| Galway | 6,261 | 5,629 | — | — |
| Venezuela | 100 | 90 | — | — |
| Havre | — | — | 10,298 | 10,575 |
| French W. Indies | — | — | 160 | 171 |
| British W. Indies | — | — | 153 | 165 |
| British N. America | 1,600 | 1,400 | — | — |
| Total for the week | 42,751 | $37,433 | 131,741 | $120,831 |
| Total previously | 562,530 | 437,398 | 1,598,530 | 2,313,473 |
| Total since 1st July | 605,281 | $474,831 | 1,730,271 | $2,434,304 |

CORN MEAL.

| | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 400 | $1,800 | — | $ — |
| Havre | 100 | 380 | 150 | 665 |
| Venezuela | 100 | 387 | — | — |
| Porto Rico | — | — | 328 | 1,469 |
| Danish W. Indies | 75 | 300 | 30 | 120 |
| British W. Indies | 1,200 | 4,575 | 100 | 450 |
| British N. America | 200 | 755 | 229 | 675 |
| Total for the week | 2,075 | $7,895 | 838 | $3,309 |
| Total previously | 22,385 | 81,792 | 24,669 | 108,880 |
| Total since 1st July | 24,460 | 89,707 | 25,502 | $112,189 |

BEEF.

| | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 180 | $3,300 | 1,746 | $45,613 |
| London | — | — | 450 | 13,030 |
| Havre | — | — | 5 | 50 |
| Venezuela | 4 | 74 | — | — |
| New-Granada | 122 | 1,462 | — | — |
| Hayti | 16 | 96 | — | — |
| French W. Indies | — | — | 162 | 1,976 |
| Danish W. Indies | — | — | 8 | 100 |
| British W. Indies | — | — | 8 | 100 |
| Total for the week | 298 | $4,792 | 2,379 | $60,799 |
| Total previously | 19,464 | 270,367 | 27,199 | 587,736 |
| Total since 1st July | 19,750 | $275,160 | 29,678 | $648,616 |

PORK.

| | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | — | $ — | 1,686 | $32,753 |
| London | — | — | 2,130 | 38,690 |
| Havre | — | — | 164 | 2,193 |
| New-Granada | 150 | 1,547 | — | — |
| Venezuela | 25 | 295 | — | — |
| Porto Rico | — | — | 110 | 1,560 |
| Hayti | 269 | 3,282 | — | — |
| Cuba | 20 | 264 | 114 | 1,790 |
| British W. Indies | 22 | 275 | 197 | 2,486 |
| Br. N. America | 215 | 1,687 | 373 | 4,340 |
| Total for the week | 3,600 | $10,046 | 4,973 | $74,921 |
| Total previously | 32,408 | 460,058 | 66,589 | 813,271 |
| Since 1st July | 36,303 | $470,901 | 71,573 | $888,192 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | 1854. Amount. | 1854. Val. | 1855. Amount. | 1855. Val. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 63,463 | $493,212 | 9,045 | $82,646 |
| Wheat, bush | 152,696 | 262,912 | 5,781 | 12,107 |
| Cotton, bales | 3,202 | 169,585 | 5,945 | 250,533 |
| Corn, bushels | 42,751 | 37,433 | 131,741 | 120,831 |
| Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs. | 2,075 | 7,895 | 838 | 3,309 |
| Beef, bbls. and tcs. | 298 | 4,573 | 2,379 | 60,799 |
| Pork, bbls. and tcs. | 3,606 | 10,046 | 4,973 | 74,921 |
| Total produce for the week | | $985,786 | | $604,676 |
| [illegible] | | | | [illegible] |
| Total Exports for the week | | | | $1,[illegible] |
| Total Previously | | | | [illegible] |
| Total Exports since 1st July | | | | [illegible] |
| Total amount of Exports of Produce from July 1 to January 5, 1854 | | | | $35,[illegible] |
| Total amount of Exports of Produce from July 1 to January 5, 1855 | | | | $22,[illegible] |
| Difference | | | | $12,673,335 |

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$200 City Railroad 6s, 97; $1,000 do. 97½; $4,200 97; $1,000 do. 97½; $5,000 City Railroad 6s, '80, 98; $4,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 36; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 81½; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 70; 125 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 35¼; 31 Minehill Railroad, 53; 5 Lehigh Navigation, 49; 24 Harrisburg Railroad, 52; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¼; 50 Reading Railroad, 37½; 100 do. 37¼; 100 Union Canal, 9½; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 8½; 1 Girard Bank, 11¼; 2 Bank of Pennsylvania, 108; 5 Bank of Kentucky, 105.

*Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 116@118; Philadelphia City 6s, 97¾@97¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 85@85½; Reading Railroad, 37½@37¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@74½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81@[illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½@42¾; Morris Canal, 12½@13½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71@72; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10½@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 21½@22; Long Island Railroad, 13½@13¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 8½@9; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@2; Union Canal, 9½@9½.

## INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR SINGING, NO. 667 BROADWAY.—Mr. GEO. LE JEUNE, A. R. A., and Professor of the Royal Academy of London, begs to inform the public that he has opened a National School for Singing on a more extensive scale than has ever been attempted. Mr. LE JEUNE'S object is to develope that musical talent for which the Americans show such aptitude, in order to produce performances equal to and surpassing any in the musical world. For the present the school will be held at Mr. LE JEUNE'S residence, No. 667 Broadway. Prospectuses to be had at HORACE WATERS', No. 333; J. C. JOLLIE'S, No. 300, and NOVELLO'S Music Warehouse, Broadway.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., makes elegant writers and practical book-keepers in a short time. Business men who entered last month are now keeping their own books by double entry. A few pupils may commute for lessons this day, at half the usual charge. Four vacant seats.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman from Europe, teacher of the French and Italian languages and mathematics, wishes to find a boarding-house or a private family where he could obtain board in exchange for lessons. Instructions are given in the branches spoken of above at the scholar's residence. The best of references are given. Address C., Box No. 2,696 Post-Office, New-York.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 pupils—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly situated within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Next term commences January 15. For circulars and other particulars, inquire at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No. 191 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses ANTISELL give private lessons (at their Seminary for Young Ladies, Port Richmond, S. I.) in Music, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, for $3 per month. Terms for boarders or day pupils may be known by application to the Seminary, opposite the Post-Office, Port Richmond, S. I.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 228 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 128 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL—No. 600 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The new Term will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 3. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 13. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery, Bookstore.

E. BURNTON.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for the second quarter are now being formed. The quarter dates from the day of entrance. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Matinee Dansantes as heretofore.

NO. 595 BROADWAY.—Prof. SARACCO, the world-renowned teacher, begs leave to inform his pupils and the amateur public, that he has opened his APOLLINEA'S DANCING ACADEMY, for the instruction of ladies, gentlemen and children, in the most stylish dances of the day, and at all hours suiting them.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class [illegible] three-story houses, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 26th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the late improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and furnace water from first to fourth stories; bay windows, and piazza [illegible]. Price moderate. If sold, $2,500 may remain on bond and mortgage; or each will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. [illegible] from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 62 West 26th-st., or W. R. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class three-story and basement brick house, in 27th-st., near 8th-av., finished in very neat style, (and has been painted and papered throughout the past Summer,) with all the modern improvements, gas, range, bath, &c., and is very desirable for occupation or investment. The owner would have no objection to exchange for a house in South Brooklyn, near Atlantic-st. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to ROBERT CRAWFORD, at Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., No. 87 Beekman-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses Nos. 48 and 52 West 26th-st., 16 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 48 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick-front house No. 165 10th-st., between 2d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 145 East 15th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The TERRY & BARNUM MANUFACTURING CO. will dispose of the extensive and valuable real estate lately occupied by the Litchfield Manufacturing Co., beautifully located on the Bantam River, within a mile of the Court-House in the village of Litchfield, Conn., comprising in part two large factory buildings, a saw mill, furnace accommodations, ovens for baking or drying work, a casting shop, an extensive boarding-house, and another dwelling house, with about 12 acres of excellent land. Said buildings are nearly new with shafting and fixtures, and other machinery, in complete running order, and on an extensive scale, and in all respects presenting a combination of advantages scarcely surpassed in the State. The terms are reasonable, and only a part of the purchase money will be required down. For further particulars and terms, application can be made to Dr. J. G. BECKWITH, Litchfield, P. T. BARNUM, Museum, New-York; or to THEODORE TERRY, President Terry & Barnum Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—With about fifty-three acres of land. The house and outbuildings are extensive, with a farm-house, &c., all in complete order, about 15 miles from New-York, convenient of access by the cars that pass near the premises almost hourly to the City. It is a most desirable place for a private gentleman, or a merchant doing business in New-York. It will be sold low, or exchanged for productive property in New-York or Brooklyn, and possession given immediately. Also, a farm of fourteen acres of excellent land and good buildings. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The former residence of the late HENRY J. SANFORD, Esq., Stamford, Conn., is offered for sale. For full particulars see *Journal of Commerce.*

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to

JOHN GOULD, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots of ground, 25 feet by 93 each, situated on the southerly side of 17th-st., between avenues A and B. For terms, apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—On the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., 25 feet by 100 each. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—For sale the splendid new steam towboat HENRY MORRISON, tonnage 169, [illegible] 1854 Custom-house measurement, breadth of beam 22 feet, length 110 feet, depth of hold 11 feet, with 32 inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke. This steamer is new and has not been run but about two months; her machinery is of superior construction and in perfect order. For terms of sale, inquire of R. M. HARRINGTON, Attorney, No. 43 John-st., or on board, at Pier foot of Canal or Vestry-sts.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c. Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 112 West-st., New-York City.

W. MILLARD & CO.

NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 20, 1854.

## TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT HOBOKEN.—Several brick dwelling-houses, in the vicinity of the Ferry. Possession given immediately. Apply at the land office (opposite Ferry Landing) of

W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story House, No. 210 Livingston-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn. Rent $300 per annum. Stores No. 122 South and No. 132 Beekman-st., New-York. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story brick dwelling-house, on Avenue C, between 6th and 7th-sts. Also a bakery, corner of 41st-st. and 2d-av. Apply to S. T. TOWNSEND, No. 43 Nassau-st., or of F. BRODT, No. 11 West 20th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY NEXT.—The plainly furnished house No. 110 4th-av., near 12th-st., or the furniture would be sold to a party hiring the house, if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

PART OF A STORE TO LET.—The first floor and basement of the store No. 12 Vesey-st., directly in rear of Astor House, admirably adapted for any kind of jobbing business; rent $2,000 per year; will be rented for a single year, or for the term of five years. The premises will be shown upon application to GARDNER, GREENE & CO., who occupy the lofts; or, PEREGO & BUCKLEY, who occupy the end fronting on Barclay-st.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mantel, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. SIKES, No. 160 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. M. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

STORE-HOUSES AND DOCK TO LET.—The subscriber will lease for one year or more his Docks and Store-Houses, situated at New-Hamburg and Marlborough Landings. For any one wishing to engage in the freighting and passenger business this is a fine opportunity. Terms moderate.

W. MILLARD.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power, unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 2d-st. Possession given immediately. Apply to

THEODORE HINSDALL, No. 19 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building, in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 180 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—At No. 33 Chambers-st. Inquire of HURT, BROTHERS & CO.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS H. GUEST, corner of 46th-st. and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS H. GUEST, corner 8th-av. and 46th-st., or either of the undersigned; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

D. W. C. McCLOSKEY, ROBT. H. SHANNON, } Commissioners.

ROBT. McCORD, SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, } Inspectors.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Fleet, J. C. Hepburn, Francis H. Guest,
John A. Van Riper, Wm. Holmes, Peter C. Male,
Wm. Dealing, Nathaniel S. Wing.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS —SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE.—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its extraordinary usefulness might be easily obtained from customers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 200 leaves, $1; prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 400 leaves, $1 50.

R. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 3d story.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of one inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC GRAIN, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 100 Wall-st.

WILSON & CO.—Accountants, Nos. 48 and 50 Nassau-st.—Accounts, and books of account, however complicated, adjusted, and books posted.

## FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—[illegible] NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

Total [illegible]

[illegible]

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—GREEN & JEWELL, No. 5 Wall-st. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for eleven directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. [illegible]

[illegible] HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.—[illegible]

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855. Poll open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

[illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at the office, No. 174 Canal-st., from 11 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—The Annual Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. [illegible] OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on the [illegible] on the 10th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. [illegible], Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small amounts, at all times to be obtained on application to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 48 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

## MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, [illegible] at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of ordinary ones. The public are invited to examine the new buildings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLOMEW'S PATENT HYDRANTS.—Extensively used, unchangeable, substantial, easily kept in order, durable. Warranted to work properly and promptly without digging up. Apply at shop No. [illegible] Mercer-st.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of faro and euchre cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

ASTONISHING TO ALL.—Madame MORROW is without exception the most wonderful Astrologist in the world, or that has ever been known. She will tell past, present, and future events, and will show your future husband and absent friends, which has astonished thousands during her travels in Europe. She is the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, and was born with a natural gift, by involving the powers of her wonderful science, to read even their very thoughts, and will cause happy pairs to come together, who will all enjoy the greatest happiness of matrimonial bliss. Her predictions are truly astonishing to all who visit her. Those who wish a speedy marriage should call soon, and they may depend upon true information on the natural principles of magical science. [illegible] between Cannon and Columbia-sts. [illegible] She will remain in the City but a short time. Hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

OWEN RILEY vs. JOHN CORRIGAN—HUDSON CIRCUIT.—A suit brought for recovery of damages for breach of contract. The jury rendered a verdict of $1,[illegible] for plaintiff. Hon. JAMES NEVIUS and C. F. C. GIFFORD, of Newark, for plaintiff. F. BENTLEY and WAKEMAN for defendant.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY [illegible] THIS DAY [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible]

[illegible] Bonds [illegible] $1,000 each [illegible] Illinois Railroad 1st Mortgage [illegible] interest payable in New-York, 1st April and 1st October [illegible] payable 1st January and 1st July [illegible] Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage [illegible] $1,000 each [illegible] Third-av. Railroad [illegible] Fire Insurance Company [illegible] Mutual Insurance Company [illegible] Fire Insurance Company [illegible] Manufacturing Company [illegible] Metallic Life-Boat Corporation [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE [illegible] The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES COVERED IN THE RICHEST MATERIALS, LARGE PIER GLASSES AND OTHER VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Broadway, opposite the Bowling-green, by order of the assignee, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting of superb royal velvet parlor carpets, large French plate pier glasses, costly glass chandeliers and gas brackets, [illegible] valuable oil paintings in rich frames, [illegible] window curtains, [illegible] carved and plate [illegible], rosewood piano-forte, [illegible] rosewood secretary, [illegible] rosewood centre tables, marble tops; [illegible] superb parlor suites in rosewood, covered in crimson and gold silk brocatelle; do. in purple and gold do.; drawing-room [illegible] in rosewood, covered with medallion figured crimson and white satin; large and costly vases and clocks; [illegible] furniture in rosewood, covered in crimson silk brocatelle; dining oak carved buffet, oak chairs, covered in tapestry [illegible] superb dinner, tea and breakfast sets; cut glass goblets, wines, champagnes, &c.; rich plated ware, extra china painted plates; bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb suites in black walnut, complete with marble-tops, &c.; mahogany do., bookcases, mattresses, bedding, &c.; chairs covered in delaines and hair cloth, cabinets, curtains, oval and other looking-glasses, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes and other furniture. Sale without reserve.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 14th-st., comprising all the genteel furniture of the above house. Sale positive, without regard to weather, and every article to be peremptorily sold. Consisting of pier and mantel mirrors, rich tapestry, Wilton and Brussels carpets, elegant [illegible], rosewood tables, lace curtains, rosewood parlor furniture, [illegible] splendid rosewood piano-forte, variety of [illegible] ware, Gothic chairs, rosewood and mahogany chairs, [illegible] mantel ornaments, oil paintings, [illegible] Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top washstands, [illegible] toilet sets, marble-top dressing bureaus, [illegible] feather beds, rich oval mirrors, sofas, [illegible] chairs, oil cloths, rugs, &c., with all the basement and kitchen furniture, extension dining [illegible] glassware, rich China sets, crockery, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway.—Assignee's sale of $30,000 worth of rich and valuable fancy furs, to be sold without reserve, as the stock comprises some of the richest furs that have ever been offered at public auction. The stock comprises the [illegible] sable [illegible] stone marten, Russian fitch, Siberian squirrel, real genuine ermine, Hudson Bay sable, [illegible] marten, French sable, River mink [illegible] with collars, victorines, pelerines, circulars, &c., [illegible] gents' fine fur gloves, collars, foot muffs, &c. Also, sleigh robes of Hudson Bay wolf, Wash. bear, [illegible] Isabella bear, silver and gray fox, Russian wolf, [illegible] fine robes. Also, linings and trimmings in great variety. The attention of purchasers is called to this sale, as every lot must be sold.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF $30,000 genuine Havana cigars, at [illegible], TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at our store, No. [illegible] Broad-st.; also, 710,000 German cigars, put up in Havana style; [illegible] and brandies, by the cask and dozen, of the best quality, delivered from the bonded warehouse. Also, [illegible] chewing tobacco, absynthe, preserved fruits, and other articles worthy of particular attention, to [illegible] catalogues for cash, without reserve. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Store No. 319 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STATIONERY, &c.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 311 Broadway, consisting of a general assortment of stationery [illegible] pencils, steel pens and holders, bill, cap and letter paper, [illegible] checker boards, mahogany and leather desks, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, OIL PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES, MIRRORS, &c.—GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY, [illegible] Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., at 10½ o'clock [illegible] splendid stock of furniture, piano-fortes, &c., embracing every article usually found in a first-class ware-room. Catalogues are now ready, and well worthy the attention of buyers.

COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 16th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold at auction, by COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers, several claims due to the late firm of ROGERS & CO., consisting of Notes, Drafts and Book Accounts, the [illegible] of which will be furnished at the office of the [illegible] on or before the day of sale.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (DR. ADAMS') SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in this Church will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st. Plans of the interior of the Church can be obtained of JOHN TEN BROOK, No. 33 Wall-st., CHARLES A. BULKLEY, No. 8 William-st., and A. R. WETMORE, No. 51 Vesey-st. The Church will be open for inspection on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, day and evening. Terms of sale—25 per cent. in cash, bal. in equal amounts at 2, 4 and 6 months with interest. L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT BAZAAR NO. 31 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, 20 horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, wagons, harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

## INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE No. 14 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, [illegible] of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, [illegible] to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen Whitney, | Reuben Withers, | Robert B. Minturn, |
| John A. C. Gray, | J. F. G. Foster, | J. M. Waterbury, |
| D. B. Fearing, | James Warren, | George Curtis, |
| Wm. H. Russell, | Arthur Leary, | George T. Adee, |
| A. C. Dowling, | R. W. Hamilton, | Sam'l V. Hoffman, |
| Gouverneur P. Lowrey, | Denning Duer, | John C. Astor, Jr., |
| George W. Riggs, | John Stuart, Jr., | Fred. A. Delano, |
| Wm. B. Meeker, | Jno. Gaillard, Jr., | James C. Bell, |
| Chas. E. Russell, | Ed. C. Center, | Daniel D. Smith, |
| [illegible], | Josiah Oakes, | Fred G. Foster. |
| Peleg Hall, | Robert S. Hone, | |

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

[illegible], Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. [illegible] Fulton, corner of [illegible] Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Ellsworth, | [illegible] Martine, | Phineas T. Barnum, |
| Robert C. Bell, | John H. Briggs, | Chas. A. Jarvis, |
| John A. Kennedy, | J. B. Fitzgerald, | James V. Fowler, |
| Wm. Okell, | H. B. Freeman, | Chas. T. Cromwell, |
| F. H. Willis, | Anthony Kipp, | John T. Bruen, |
| F. [illegible], | Andrew Fremont, | Samuel F. Whiting, |
| Geo. Giddings, | J. M. Greenwood, | John C. Smith. |

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LAMBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George S. Fox, | C. W. Lawrence, | Rich. F. Carman, |
| [illegible], | Peter S. Titus, | Henry H. Barrow, |
| [illegible], | T. C. Chardavoyne, | Hull Clarke, |
| Wm. [illegible], | Ralph Mead, | Wm. C. White, |
| Jos. W. Corlies, | Richard Field, | John J. Walker, |
| John D. Wright, | Th. W. Pearsall, | Chas. H. Marshall, |
| Abraham [illegible], | [illegible], | Wm. H. Macy, |

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. [illegible] Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, [illegible] insured against loss or damage by fire [illegible] household furniture, buildings, [illegible] and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nath'l Richards, | John Steward, | Moses Taylor, |
| Sam'l [illegible], | Jas. Colles, | Lyman Denison, |
| Wm. F. Mott, | Thos. W. Pearsall, | Edwin D. Morgan, |
| [illegible] Lord, | Richard Tighe, | Robert [illegible], |
| Wm. W. Fox, | Peter Cooper, | John Caswell, |
| Thos. [illegible], | Henry Elsworth, | J. S. Sparrow, |
| Aug. H. Ward, | Rob't. B. Minturn, | [illegible] Thorne. |

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES: No. 28 William-st., and No. 352 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD WARICK, President.

W. B. [illegible], Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite Nassau-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. [illegible] insure against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the usual rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable as hereinafter stated. An amount of the 7 per cent. Convertible Coupon Bonds of the Company, payable in 1864, (forming part of $2,000,000 loan heretofore authorized) equal to the deferred dividend of 4 per cent. on the 1st of August last, and to the dividend now declared, being held for the income account of the Company by reason of advances made from that account for the construction on capital account, such bonds will be disposed of by the Company as soon as they can be sold at not less than par, and the proceeds be applied to pay the said two dividends, or such part thereof as may not be liquidated in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Notice will be given whenever funds are on hand sufficient for this purpose.

Stockholders who do not wish to await the sale of the bonds by the Company, may, before they are otherwise disposed of, purchase bonds to any amount not less than their respective dividends, and the fractional part necessary to make up even hundreds of dollars, and deduct the amount of such dividends out of the purchase money; and two or more stockholders may unite their dividends for the purpose of making up full bonds. The Coupon bonds referred to are of the denominations of $1,000 and $500; but for the convenience of stockholders, part of the issue will be made in $100 convertible bonds of the like character, with interest, payable semi-annually on presentation, which may be exchanged for the $1,000 or $500 coupon bonds, on surrender of a sufficient number for that purpose.

All the bonds will bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st of February next, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and December in each year. The interest on the August dividend for six months to 1st February next, will be paid in cash.

Bonds for stockholders who may prefer purchasing them as above mentioned, will be ready for delivery and the interest on their August dividend will be paid at the respective offices at which their stock is registered, on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as the dividend lists and bonds can be prepared if not then completed, as to which early notice will be given.

The transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business on the 8th inst., and open on the second day after the completion of the dividend lists and bonds as above mentioned.

By order of the Board.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 2d-st. and 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 28, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 8th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the of rate five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 173 Atlantic-st., Athenæum Buildings.—BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1855.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 15th inst.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst.

Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

IRA SMITH, President.

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst. to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 184 Broadway, corner of John-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on or after Tuesday the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until said day. By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.

H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. By order of the Board. WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1855.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.—the transfer book closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., corner of South 7th and 1st-sts., Brooklyn.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until day of payment, Jan. 2, 1855.

JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, which will be paid on Monday, the 8th day of January ensuing. By order

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 10th day of January proximo. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

By order. E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 5th January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from this instant till the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 10th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 30 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 3, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 10th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

## BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before Jan. 15, will receive interest from Jan. 1. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. WM. H. PLATT, President.

JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.

H. LOUTHROBOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 337 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—Open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 8th of January, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st of January, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice President and Treasurer.

CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, 2d Vice President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my16'53-1aw2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jul0'54-1aw2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 293 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.—All deposits in this Institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

## MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—$1 per vial, and a book. Cures in a few hours; nothing else can do it. No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, is the place to get this rapid and thorough remedy—no where else in New-York. Cures warranted or no pay. Dr. Powers' Female Periodical Pills, and other medicine, for female derangements, by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 21 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 645 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid,) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 61 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of Foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY STATE—That the evidence before Judge BEEBE, in the matter of the Ocean Bank against McKechie (late 1st Teller), and particularly that given by one FREEMAN LOOMIS in reference to ourselves, will be substantially contradicted and disproved. S. & J. S. DUNNING.

## RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the county, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 10 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON,

Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ..... 9:15 A. M.

Second—St Louis Night Express ..... 10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (259 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 14 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville, to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:25 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M. 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:40 A. M., and 1:15 and 2:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train, 3 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill 2, 4 and 5:20 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M.; and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.

Persons having claims please present them immediately.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P.S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

VAN VLECK, READ AND DREXEL.—Have associated themselves in the GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Our established facilities and correspondence offer superior advantages for furnishing Drafts and making Collections in all points in the United States, Canada and California. All business entrusted to us shall have prompt attention.

J. T. VAN VLECK, WM. G. READ. } New-York.

F. M. DREXEL, F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL. } Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LAMB & BONNEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the affairs of said firm will be settled by JOSEPH LAMB.

JOSEPH LAMB. WM. BONNEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

The Patent Marble business heretofore carried on by the above firm will be conducted by LYON & LAMB, at the same place, No. 38 Canal-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD, C. B. WOOD, Z. INGALLS, I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HALL & CORNELL, and will continue the manufacturing paint business of GEORGE C. HALL, at No. 313 Centre-st. Office, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. GEORGE C. HALL. GEORGE F. CORNELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

THOMAS S. BROWNE AND WILLIAM D. MAXWELL are partners in our firm, from and after this date. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do. $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, Dec. 27 ..... 1854 | Saturday, Dec. 30 ..... 1854 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 10 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Jan. [illegible] ..... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 24 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Jan. [illegible] ..... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 7 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Jan. [illegible] ..... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 21 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Feb. [illegible] ..... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Mar. 7 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Feb. 24 ..... 1855 |

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; | AMERICA, Capt. Lang; |
| PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; | EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; | CANADA, Capt. Stone; |
| AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; | NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch. |

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Jan. 3.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Jan. 17.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co. will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail THURSDAY, Jan. 25. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR FLORIDA—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $32; Pilatka, $33.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain E. W. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious wareroom, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 447 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 447 Broadway.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS, to suit the times—viz: 6¾-octave, rosewood, $165; 6½-octave, $190; 7-octave, $225; 7-octave, elegant scale, $275; 6-octave, rosewood, Chickering (been used,) $150. Also, mahogany 6-octave for $125, together with an assortment, 30 per cent. from dealers' prices, and fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHER,

No. 292 Bowery, near Houston-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. [illegible] West 28th-st., near 8th-av.—Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PARLOR ORGAN.—Any person having a good parlor organ to dispose of, (one with pedals preferred,) might hear of a purchaser by sending a description of it and the price to JOHN B. PHANKARD, No. 224 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

## HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City [illegible]. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—J. B. MARTIN, P. MARTIN, and CASIMER, against HENRY ARNOLD—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To HENRY ARNOLD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1854.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of Dec., 1854. BARRETT & BRINSMADE,

d4-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of Dec. 1854. JOHN COOK, Jr. Administrator.

d11-law6mM* MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. 83 Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854.

s8-law6mM* FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Stair Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 161 West 26th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1854.

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.

au16-law6mM* JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-av., near Lafayette-av., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 13th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 8, 1854. LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.

s11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his store, No. 344 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 2, 1854.

s4-law6mM* RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the house of the deceased, No. 4 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 23, 1854.

n25-law6mM* PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] in the City of New-York, we, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: [illegible] in the said City, between the westerly side of [illegible] East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of [illegible] to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIXth Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 29th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 48 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of 107th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 106th-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of the 10th-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 8th-av., between 80th-st. and 60th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between 80th and [illegible] streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 24 day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 92d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 31 day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 92d-st., and the centre line of the block between that and 93d-st., and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side of said avenue. And also all those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 92d and 93d-sts., on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, where not already opened, and excluding such parts as lie within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the Opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, not already opened, and excluding such parts as lie within the bounds of the new Central Park, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. SACKETT, EDWARD LYNES, NATHAN BEACKETT and GEORGE R. BREWSTER, against LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.)—To LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seven dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 6th day of April, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of Dec., 1854.

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,

d4-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM F. STAUNTON, plaintiff, against THE GROVE OAK WORKS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and fifty dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the 24th day of October, 1854, at the rate of six per cent. on six hundred and eighteen dollars thereof, and with interest on the remainder from Dec. 1, 1854, at the same rate.—Dated Dec. 20, 1854. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

And you, the said defendant, are further notified that the complaint above mentioned was, on the 22d day of December, 1854, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. d23-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR against GEORGE OSWALD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To GEORGE OSWALD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 13th day of October, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and seventy-one cents (397 11) with interest from the 20th day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1854.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

o18-law6wM* No. 167 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1854.

s18-law6mM* ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONBON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 23 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1854.

SAMUEL HURLEY, JACOB MILES, } Executors.

jy25-law6mM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Association and Stockholders of the PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session for an Act of Incorporation, with a Capital of Five Millions of Dollars, to be divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

MARRIED.

DIED.

LONG ISLAND.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.